The New-York Times.

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CONGRESS.

CONTINUED DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Speech of Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin.

Two More Ballots for Speaker.

Reconstruction of the Senate Committees.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The adjourned caucus of the Senate meets again to-morrow morning to settle definitely the distribution of the Committees. Some changes from the first programme were determined upon yesterday, and others are contemplated. It is rumored that Senator GREEN will decline the Chairmanship of the Territorial Committee, with a view to having Senator DOUGLAS restored to his old position. The latter will not go South, but will in a week or two resume his seat in the Senate. It is expected that the caucus to-morrow will also consider the subject of nominating a Senate Printer.]

The House continues at a stand-still, without the possibility of an organization, unless all the minorities can be united on MILES TAYLOR, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) who may be put in nomination to-morrow by BOULIGNY, of Louisiana, (American,) or unless the Democrats should allow a vote on the plurality rule. Many of them favor this course, but enough will object to prevent the election for a long time.

MR. GIDDINGS, a gentleman from TEXAS, who is now stopping at the National Hotel, was surprised yesterday at the return of his servant JANE, who was taken from him by force while he was making a visit at Niagara Falls last July. The girl gives a deplorable account of her ill-treatment by the Canadian free negroes. The marks upon her body show that she has received severe whippings. Eluding her captors, she reached the American side of the river, where she procured the means necessary to enable her to reach her master. She expresses great joy at her return home. The circumstances of her seizure were extensively noticed in the Northern journals at the time when it occurred.

Lieut. DUVAL has been dismissed from the Navy, and the sentenced passed upon him has been approved by the President. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 18.

The members of the House of Representatives cannot get their pay till a Speaker is elected, his warrant on the treasury being necessary for that purpose. In the meantime, however, Mr. GLOSBRENER, Sergeant-at-arms of the last House, has advanced to various members sums amounting in the aggregate to forty or fifty thousand dollars, which he has raised on his individual credit.

The Post-office Department states, for the information of editors, subscribers and Postmasters, that the method of addressing newspapers to subscribers by attaching to each copy of the paper a printed slip, containing, in addition to the name of the subscriber, the date when his subscription expires, and in some cases the amount due thereon, matter which forms no part of the address, and is neither a bill nor a receipt, is a violation of postal laws, and subjects each copy so addressed to letter postage.

The weekly California mail from New-Orleans, *via* Texas, is resumed, under the GIDDINGS and WOOD management, as heretofore.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 17.

MR. LARRABEE, of Wisconsin, (Dem.,) sent to the Clerk's table a copy of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, from which the latter read the proceedings of a meeting purporting to be held by German adopted citizens, in which sympathy is expressed for JOHN BROWN, holding him up as noble-hearted and resolute, and fit to be held up like other champions of freedom for the imitation of mankind; also saying that adopted citizens are hostile to tyranny of every kind, including the institution of Slavery.

MR. LARRABEE remarked that if any of his colleagues did not recognize that paper as Republican, let them say so. At his request an editorial was read from the same paper, in spirit with the proceedings of the meeting. He was satisfied that an honorable Senator from Wisconsin, (DOOLITTLE,) was mistaken when he said there was no newspaper in that State which supported and sustained JOHN BROWN'S invasion of Virginia. He thought, however, that at the time, the fact to which he had just referred, had not been brought to Mr. DOOLITTLE'S attention. He (LARRABEE) needed not to be informed, as he had been by the leading German citizens of Wisconsin, that such were not then assured us. He had been in the midst of them for fourteen years, and could say that more intelligent, loyal, and patriotic men were not living on the soil of the United States. They were sternly hostile to fanaticism and to sentiments of disunion and war on the South. He felt it to be his duty to hurl back the accusations against that part of Wisconsin he had the honor to represent. He did not expect to say one word to the gentlemen on the other side to lead them to change their course, but he wished to appeal to the South Americans and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats to join in preventing the election of the Republican candidate for Speaker. He was an Anti-Lecompton Democrat when that was a leading issue, but when any man takes a stand outside of his party organization, and yet claim to represent its principles, he does violence to the principles of his party. The Democrats of Wisconsin almost unanimously took ground against the Lecompton policy of the Administration, but from the day the English bill was adopted, they have considered this as a past issue, and there is now no disconnection between the Democrats of that State. In view of the approaching Presidential election of 1860, they could not afford to throw away time on past issues. When there are errors made by a party, the best way is not to join the opposition, but to stay inside the party, and there let your voice be heard. He was surprised to hear gentlemen charging the present Administration with corruption and extravagance. He thought the President entitled to all praise. No man should visit his mere personal slights on his party, because he might have been omitted in the paltry distribution of Federal office. They all agree that the Republican Party organization at the north is a purely sectional party, and that the inevitable result of the success of any sectional party in this country must be a rupture of the Union. This was the very state of things which WASHINGTON warned us against in his Farewell Address—a great party built on a geographical line. He thought Mr. SEWARD'S remarks respecting the "irrepressible conflict" originated in his ambition to reach the Presidential Chair, thinking an appeal to sectional passions and prejudices the best way to reach it. He never had any doubt that the raid of JOHN BROWN was the legitimate effect of the teachings of the extreme section of the Republicans of the North—the teachings of the *Tribune*, WENDELL PHILLIPS and others. He had heretofore thought a dissolution of the Union impossible, but now ventured to say that if Northern men persist in their course, and the South react against the North, the dissolution of the Union will not be a question of time, but may be here now, and the first overt act may produce the calamity. Mr. LARRABEE then reviewed Mr. SEWARD'S "irrepressible conflict" doctrine. He never heard, on this floor or on the stump, Republicans denouncing Abolition sentiments. It appeared to him that the conflict was not between different kinds of labor, but between different races of men. He did not believe in the unity of the human race. If the slaves were free, what could be done with them? The North don't want them.

As Mr. LARRABEE ceased speaking there was a general cry of "Mr. CLERK."

MR. VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, (Dem.,) rising to a personal explanation, said: That in the usually accurate and reliable reports of the New-York Press he found one or two errors in the summary of his speech on Thursday last. He was represented as having said that Mr. SHERMAN had not disavowed incendiary attacks upon Slavery in the States. He stated just the reverse. He did not say he was bound to the South and its institution of Slavery; but he did say that he was not a Southern man, but that within the Constitution and the Union, he was a Western sectionalist, and that he cut himself off from both the North and the South.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) moved that a vote be taken for Speaker.

Mr. SINGLETON, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) claimed the floor, which he, however, yielded to allow a vote to be taken.

The roll was then called, and the House proceeded to the ninth ballot for Speaker. The following was the result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	111
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	85
Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, (Amer.,)	23
Scattering	9
Total vote	128
Necessary to a choice	115

Mr. BOULIGNY, (Amer.,) of Louisiana, nominated Mr. BRIGGS, of New-York, as a candidate for Speaker.

On the motion of Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, (Dem.,) a tenth ballot was taken, with this result:

Mr. Sherman, of Ohio, (Rep.,)	111
Mr. Bocock, of Virginia, (Dem.,)	84
Mr. Boteler, of Virginia, (Amer.,)	15
Mr. Briggs, of New-York, (Amer.,)	9
Scattering	9

The House, on the result being declared, immediately adjourned, it being twenty minutes to three o'clock.

Our Washington Correspondence.

PORTRAITURE OF A BRACE OF SECESSIONISTS—THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS—WILL THE CHARLESTON CONVENTION NOMINATE?—GENERAL ASPECTS OF POLITICS.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

MILLEDGE L. BONHAM, of South Carolina, who took the floor at the opening of the House of Representatives this morning, is a rather favorable-looking and healthy specimen of the Southern Fire-eater. He is tall, robust—probably about forty-five years of age—with an abundance of straight brown hair, just beginning to silver, light brown beard, only shaved on the upper lip, florid complexion, gray eyes, not particularly large, square forhead, and a small, prominent nose. As a speaker, he is strong, vehement, and accompanies his more excited passages by violent gesticulations of the arms, violent bendings and straightenings of the knees and violent shakings of the head. Having been one of those who originally opposed the Lecompton iniquity, it was thought that Mr. BONHAM might naturally be relied upon to sustain Judge DOUGLAS, who has been persecuted for the same cause. To-day, however, he took decided, though not virulent, ground against the "illustrious Senator from Illinois;" and though heretofore regarded as a very moderate man, (for his section of the country,) his whole speech had a clear and unmistakable secession drift. He scouted the idea that the Federal Government could obtain power sufficient to arrest an organized and deliberate secession movement,—citing in illustration of this, that when Gen. JACKSON spoke of sending two thousand Federal troops to put down the nullifiers in South Carolina, the State which he proposed to invade had then "twenty-seven thousand chivalrous soldiers under arms," while FLOYD, then Governor of Virginia, declared that "before the two thousand troops of the National Government could reach South Carolina in such a cause, they would have to pass over the dead bodies of more than one hundred thousand Virginians." The special object, however, of Mr. BONHAM'S speech was to assail the position taken by THOMAS A. R. NELSON, of Tennessee, one of the most honored South American leaders, while yet cautiously avoiding any direct provocation of Mr. NELSON'S unrivaled sarcasm and analytical powers—NELSON'S castigation of ROGER A. PRYOR, last week, having security him immunity from any disrespectful attack. Mr. BONHAM, to the surprise of most who knew him in the past, wound up his harangue by an emphatic and unequivocal indorsement of the position taken yesterday by CRAWFORD, of Georgia,—stating that *he* for one, and to the best of his belief the whole of South Carolina, would consider the election of SEWARD or any indorser of HELPER'S book as a practical dissolution of the Union, "there and then."

JOHN S. MILLSON, of Virginia, who followed Mr. BONHAM on a personal explanation, is a small, rather thin but well-made man, with broad shoulders, fair and regular features, and a mass of crispy, light-brown hair, which forms a circular frame to his feminine and beardless face. He is a calm and temperate speaker, and in his blue eyes, softened address and suppressed emotions, there is much of the cultivated Saxon type.

SHERRARD CLEMENS, of Virginia, who was so seriously wounded in his late duel with O. JENNINGS WISE, limps into the House every day on crutches, and makes regular motions to have one vote taken in the early part of each day, so that he can go home, being physically unable to stand the fatigue of a protracted session. He is a young man of good figure, and with decided force of character exhibited in his face. He has dark sleek hair, full, round forehead, rather full cheeks, black whiskers, only shaved on the upper lip, (as appears to some extent the Southern fashion,) good dark eyes, rather close together, and rather passionate in their expression, and a nose which looks up to Heaven for justification. His voice is harsh and loud—not of a regular fibre; but he speaks fluently and with energy, his chief fault being an everlasting and irrepressible menace, which is revealed more in tone than in any words which could be directly taken hold of.

WM. E. SIMMS, of Kentucky, who obtained the floor after CLEMENS, is a tall, thin man, with a long bald head and squiline features, the want of hair above being compensated by a superfluity of whiskers, red and sandy, around his cheeks, chin and lower lip. On the sides and back of his head there is a vestige of the original growth in the shape of brown hair, a little inclined to curl. As a speaker he is decidedly on the order of the Western stump—appealing largely to the "blood and services of our common ancestry"—while his voice has a natural hoarseness and fierce huskiness of tone, which becomes more aggravated and less intelligible as his ideas become more soaring and extensive. Of course *he*, also, uses his fists to emphasize each sentence, and bends and then straightens his knees in much the manner of BONHAM, of South Carolina, previously described. Towards the close of his harangue he gave an elaborate and very fanciful picture of that place to which bad persons have finally to go—blazing lakes of sulphur, fiery dragons, beds of molten metals, and infernal firemen squirting flames through a hose-pipe. Having wrought this picture to a height with great care and many artistic touches, he then hoped literally that "its hottest corner" might be reserved for the Northern fanatic who would attempt to pull down the pillars of some Corinthian structure, of which, however, he failed to give any specific or definite architectural plan. He is undoubtedly an earnest and honest man fresh from haranguing Kentucky audiences, and not yet tamed down to the point of addressing an educated assembly without making himself ridiculous. In some of his attitudes he is graceful and commanding; but his terrible ferocity of manner, and his attempts at supreme impressiveness by means of alternate shoutings and whisperings, only produce an effect hurtful to himself. He is, however, an enthusiastic and "gritty" man, evidently honest in his love of the Union and determined to let every one know that he condemns JOHN BROWN, and condemns the Southern Secessionists with equal vigor and persistency. Earthquakes, screaming eagles and harnessed lightnings are the familiar play-things of his eloquence; he towers up now and again so high as to be wholly out of sight to common sense; and though his challenge to his rival in their late canvass might give him some pretension to be a fire-eater, he is much more emphatically a fire-disgorger, considered in the oratorical aspect.

SIMMS being relieved of his burden, and apparently feeling much better, sat down: and then the daily motion made by SHERRARD CLEMENS to have a *viva voce* vote for Speaker prevailed—with what result the telegraph has already informed you. Such is the chronicle of to-day. Excitement is gradually subsiding, as these daily splurgings of eloquence become more and more a matter of routine. Nevertheless, the galleries are thronged with attentive multitudes, and this morning the House had to confer Speaker-power on the Clerk for the preservation of order. The votings are extremely dull also—the only interest felt concentrating on the votes of HORACE F. CLARK, GARNETT B. ADRAIN, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, GEO. BRIGGS, and JOHN G' DAVIS of Indiana. It is feared and hoped, respectively, on each side of the House, that these gentlemen may at last change their votes to the Republican side, as HASKIN, SWARTS and HICKMAN did yesterday—the effect of which change would at once be to elect the Republican candidate. In the vote to-day, numbers of the Republicans went over to the Gilmer side—a compliment which it is expected the Gilmer men will return to-morrow by casting the necessary number of votes for SHERMAN'S election. This makes it probable that if another ballot be taken this afternoon JOHN SHERMAN may be elected.

WASHINGTON, Friday Evening, Dec. 16, 1859.

There is to be a Democratic Caucus at the Capitol to-night, which may possibly do the Administration men some good, but which is much more likely to result in hurt to their hopes. It will have the effect of keeping prominently before the South Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites the *party* character of the contest in which the House is now engaged; and, consequently, all those who are not *in* the Caucus will be less inclined to vote for the Democratic candidate. If, however, the Democrats, satisfied that BOCOCK cannot unite the Anti-Republican vote, should decide on simply withdrawing him, without making any other nomination, the effect might very possibly be to concentrate the vote on JOHN G. DAVIS, of Indiana, JOHN H. REAGAN, of Texas, or some other representative occupying the like position of neutrality. ALEXANDER R. BOTELER, of Virginia, and THOMAS HARDIMAN, JR., of Georgia, were both elected as Old Line Whigs, sound on the National question, and of good standing in the House. HARDIMAN has against him the objection, so far as the South Americans are concerned, that he never voted for their candidate, JOHN A. GILMER, who withdrew to-day in BOTELER'S favor—Mr. HARDIMAN having voted steadily for his twin Whig, BOTELER, from the start. This, therefore, would be an objection, of greater or less force, to his receiving the South American vote as a compromise Anti-Republican candidate.

But the fact is that things are terribly mixed up here politically, and even the cohesive element of the House patronage looses much, if not all, its solidifying efficacy, in view of the mighty Presidential interests which are at stake in the contest. If the Republicans can, by any means, seize the organization and appoint Committees hostile to the powers that be, we may look, beyond doubt, for some public revelations which can be so turned and colored as to inflict injury on all Democratic aspirations. It is this consideration which compels the Administration men to contest the ground inch by inch, and rampart by rampart, for otherwise it would give them a good "cry" to have one of HELPER'S indorsers put in the Chair, and hold the Republican Party responsible therefor before the country next Fall. Even this last possibility of advantage may be taken away from them to-morrow—some of the more cautious Republicans having to-day initiated a movement to substitute either THOMAS CORWIN, of Ohio, or WM. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, for the present candidate, JOHN SHERMAN. It is possible that CORWIN, and very probable that PENNINGTON, could at once receive the requisite number of South American votes—both being men, the latter more especially, somewhat identified with the American interest. *Per contra*, however, it is said that the extreme Anti-Slavery Republicans, such as OWEN LOVEJOY, of Illinois, and certain of the Massachusetts delegates, would bolt from any candidate who had proclaimed that the Fugitive Slave Law, though obnoxious, should be obeyed while it remains on the Statute Books. This is the position held by both CORWIN and PENNINGTON, and thus it will be found that to every compromise candidate named, some objection of a like character can be started. The gentlemen who sit on the Clerk's left had better stand to their guns.

Serious doubts begin to be felt by many leading Democrats here as to whether the Charleston Convention will ever get so far as to cast the first ballot for a Presidential nominee. It is feared that the extreme Southern men may have strength enough to insist, when the Convention assembles, upon a new and revised platform, containing principles with which the delegates from the Free States dare not return to their constituencies and ask for support. The Georgia, South Carolina and Louisiana leaders are suspected of a design to send delegates who will demand the right of slave-transit through the Free States, (denied in the famous Lemmon case,) the reopening of the African Slave-trade, and Congressional intervention to protect slave property in the Territories. These demands, if made at all, will be indications of a deliberate resolve to break up the Convention without a nomination: and then Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN will stand a sad chance of holding in history the position of last President of the Union. These are only rumors and surmises, it is true; but the speech made yesterday by CRAWFORD, of Georgia, and that to-day by BONHAM, of South Carolina, give coherence and plausibility to the suggestions made.

The call for a Union meeting in New-York has excited a good deal of comment, and is hailed as the first sure indication of a brighter dawn in our sectional horizon by all the national men here who really desire to have the States remain in their present federation. The attack of the New-York *Herald* on the movement—on Tammany Hall for having originated it, and on Gov. SEYMOUR and JOHN A. DIX for having consented to speak therest; and the additional fact that the twenty-thousand Union-loving and conservative signers of the Call had not sufficient confidence in the *Herald* to insert their advertisement therein,—all these things are regarded here by our Southern friends as significant indications of how the *Herald* really stands on the National question, and how it is regarded at home by those best able to judge of its motives. While it is careful to publish every frantic appeal to sectional hate and division, it has nothing but ridicule and bitter scorn for the "three or four thousand merchant princes" who are to form the "extraordinary, curious, wonderful, fascinating and suggestive assemblage" of next Monday evening at the Academy of Music! It pours out all the brutal contempt of its nature on these twenty thousand men of high standing and character, who propose to denounce the course of "JOHN BROWN and *all* his confederates," while "solemnly pledging themselves by their influence, by their example, and by their votes, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms." For this "depraved affiliation" Tammany Hall is again attacked with envenomed ribaldry and malice by both the *Herald* and *Tribune*—these two papers having acted in concert, *first*, for the election of JOHN C. FREMONT; *secondly*, for the election of FERNANDO WOOD, and now, lastly, as the twin-organs for casting opprobrium and suspicion on the only movement now on foot which promises to be sufficiently wide-spread and conservative in character to uphold the just rights of all sections under one consolidated government!

But to drop this everlasting political topic, which appears to pervade here the very atmosphere in which we live. I wish you could give a hint to our Washington hotel keepers of the dissatisfaction generally felt and expressed amongst their guests at the slovenly and dilatory attendance which makes the table a misery, and any home feeling or sense of comfort impossible. Our meats and fishes, soups and sweets, come to us cold as the Administration, and tough as the conscience of a lobbyist. Our napkins are damp rags taken out of the wash about five minutes before being put on table. Our knives are as blunt as a middle-county Englishman's manners, and we are lucky if the fork with which we attempt to eat cold coldfish does not give us some flavor of the pumpkin pie, for dissecting which it was used the day before by some other guest. Then the little luxuries of salt-spoons and finger-glasses are discarded; when you order roast beef, the chances are that in half an hour or so a plate of pig's petty-toes will be dropped with a crash before you, the waiter disappearing as if his life depended on your not seeing him,—and the trouble being that the rascal is generally successful It is not every man in Washington—only Californian Congressmen, as I am told—who has the privilege of shooting waiters. Either this reserved right of the Eldorado men should be extended under rulings of the District to all other citizens, or the waiters at the various houses should be brought under better discipline.

Among the distinguished strangers here, I notice Farmer ABEL, jovial and rotund, mellow as a dropping peach, sly as a dozen or two of Joey Bagstocks, hearty as a buck, broad as a barrel, musical (when you have the right key,) as an organ, and with a certain frank swagger and roll in his portly gait, by some deemed conclusive evidence of a Repuolican triumph in the pending Speakership. The lids of Farmer ABEL'S eyes grow plumper and more wisely obscurative of the twinkling orbs beneath, when you ask him his opinion as to how the strife will end. His fine, plump hands twiddle their fat fingers knowingly; his fine broad shoulders give keener and more sagacious shrugs. He is a peripatetic hogshead of political intrigue, dry to all outside barbarians; sometimes allowing a friendly reporter to insert a small gimlet for an occasional thimblefull of the cordial secrets within; but to your correspondent—who, as the Farmer well knows, has a horror of *all* journalism and journalists—the big bung is taken out, and the fluid elixir of Republican spirit is poured forth with a looseness that can be better imagined than described. He tells me the Republicans in Congress were never better disciplined; never before so confident of success; never so exhilarated and exuberant as now, in the calm and blissful prospect of the White House Canaan—flowing with double gloster cream and the concentrated essence of all Hymettian honeys, packed up in the various Departmental jars. The good Farmer's mouth fairly waters as he talks of them; his eyes open a little and emit the most comical flashes; his double chin gets a treble wrinkle in attempting to suppress his inward chuckles, cacchinations and the rib-ticklings of pleasant ideas. It is a good and profitable sight to see him and this first-rate notice is now given as a sort of binder and reminder of his promise, made last night, to have your correspondent appointed chief porringer-scourer in the Kitchen Cabinet, of which Farmer ABEL is to be the good-looking and high-minded chief cook.

Well! after all the world wags well enough for all practical purposes. It revolves and will revolve on its polar axis, whether Republicans or Democrats gain the day. No sudden success of the South Americans could change the markings of the Equatorial line; and even should the five Anti-Lecomptonites become suddenly successful, I have faith that ginger would still be hot in the mouth, home still the true seat of happiness, the fruits of the earth still sufficient for all human needs; top coats and mufflers would still warm us; social hops would not lose their vivacity; doctors would still kill as many as their custom is; and all things would remain pretty much as they were "before the deluge." This is the canoe, or rather ark, which takes me ashore for the present; and next week, wind and weather permitting, your correspondent will go around and consult the female (always conservative) sentiment of the city on the question of whether we shall have a dissolution of the Union or not, should "an indorser of HELPER'S book be elected President."

P. S.—10½ *o'clock P. M., 16th Dec.* 1859.—The Democratic Caucus has just resolved to adhere to THOS. S. BOCOCK as their candidate for Speaker, and to touch no South American candidate upon any terms. The Caucus adjourned under a very excited state of feeling, THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, protesting against the whole proceedings, on the ground that the Chairman, GEORGE S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, gave the floor only to Southern men, excluding Mr. FLORENCE from speaking, although Mr. F., on four or five occasions, had legal claims to be heard. The same complaint was made by nearly every Northern man present, only JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, and COX and VALLANDIGHAM, of Ohio, having been able to address the Caucus. The Southern men spoke with great after-dinner excitement, one member from Virginia fairly frothing at the mouth. All the rest of the proceedings will no doubt be sent to you by telegraph. NOBODY.

THE SLAVERY ISSUE.

THE REMAINS OF COOK, THE INSURGENT.

The Attempt of Cook and Coppic to Escape.

Interesting Historical Data.

The body of JOHN E. COOK, one of the four associates of JOHN BROWN, executed at Charlestown on FRIDAY, was brought to Jersey City about midnight on Saturday, by ADAMS' Express.

It was at first designed to remove the remains to Williamsburgh in a hearse, but, fearing that public attention might be attracted, that vehicle was dispensed with, and an express wagon employed instead Gov. WILLARD, of Indiana, and Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY brothers-in-law of the deceased, following in a carriage. By some oversight, a permit to take the body through the City had not been obtained, and the expressman was stopped at the Jersey City Ferry, with the warning that without complying with this formality he could not pass. Gov. WILLARD and Mr. CROWLEY however, gave the most positive assurances that the permit should be forthcoming in the morning, and they were then allowed to proceed to New-York. The same delay occurred at the Williamsburgh Ferry, but with the same result. Immediately upon its arrival the body, which was left precisely as it had been taken from the gallows, was conveyed to the undertaker's to be prepared for interment. Upon opening the coffin, the features of the deceased were found to be somewhat distorted from strangulation, and there was some extravasation of blood.

The fact of the arrival of the corpse in the city was very generally known, and hundreds of people, many of whom had been personally acquainted with the deceased while he was a resident of Williamsburgh, called at the undertaker's with the hope of seeing his remains; but the face was so much discolored that it was not thought advisable to expose it until the process of embalming had been completed, when it is hoped that all unnatural appearance will be removed. The body was dressed in a black suit, and had suspended to its neck a miniature of an only child of the deceased. Mrs. COOK, with her child, was stopping yesterday in Williamsburgh. It is but seventeen months since she was married, and her first acquaintance with the Northern relatives of her husband is at his grave. For obvious reasons she was not permitted to view the body yesterday.

So confident were the friends of COOK that Dr. POSTER'S Church would be opened for the funeral services, that a circular was printed inviting different ministers and congregations to be present. Dr. POSTER himself was called upon, and expressed himself perfectly willing to preach the funeral sermon in his church, and desired to have the body brought thither. As Mr. ROBERT CROWLEY, brother-in-law of COOK, had been associated with the church for fifteen years, and had been a member of the consistory for the last seven years, the family had no suspicion that any objection could be made to the contemplated services. The consistory held a meeting and passed a resolution to the effect that an undue excitement might be created, endangering the temporal and spiritual interests of the church, and it was afraid that it would be impossible to protect the church if it were opened for the purpose proposed, and it therefore could not consent to the measure. A counter proposition was submitted to the family to the effect that the consistory would consent to the obsequies in the church, if the body was not brought there. But to this the family would not consent. They wanted the body to be in the church, and there receive a Christian burial according to the customary forms. A third proposition was then made that the funeral services should take place in the church, and the body be taken there, but that the face of the deceased should not be exposed to public view.

To this the family objected, on the ground that they wanted to bury their relative as they would one of their own number, and as a man who had professed to die in the Christian faith. They only wished that the deceased should have paid him the last sad rites of the Christian Church, and felt exceedingly grieved that this privilege should be granted only on the conditions named, and that this refusal should come from a Church with which he was so nearly allied. They believed that there was very few in the congregation who would indorse the action of the consistory of the Church, and it would seem that Dr. POSTER himself had anticipated no trouble, as he not only had his sermon written, but had suggested the names of several gentlemen whom he desired to participate in the services.

This unexpected decision of the consistory caused much embarrassment to the family of the deceased—so little time was left to make the necessary arrangements; in the words of a near friend, "the blow was felt even more keenly than that of the unfortunate death of their relative."

After this refusal an effort was made to procure the New-England Church (Dr. TOMPKINS'), but it was understood that the consistory were opposed to granting the edifice for the purpose proposed. The South Baptist Church tendered the use of its hall, but the room was found to be too small. A number of gentlemen immediately came forward in this emergency, offering the bereaved family the use of their private houses, and it was finally determined to hold the funeral services at the residence of Mr. SAMUEL L. HARRIS, No. 114 South Ninth-street, Williamsburgh, at 10 o'clock, on Tuesday. The remains will be conveyed to the Cypress Hills Cemetery for interment. The coffin, which has been prepared, is made of rosewood. It is handsomely mounted with silver-headed screws, handles, &c. A silver-plate on the lid bears the following inscription:

JOHN E. COOK,
Died Dec. 16, 1859,
Aged 28 years.

The facts given above regarding the action of the Consistory of Dr. POSTER'S Church were obtained from the friends of the deceased. A statement was published in the *Evangelist* of last week in which the Consistory explained and defended the course which it has taken.

The friends of the family place in contrast with the action taken by Dr. POSTER'S Church the kind conduct of the Virginia authorities toward them. To Col. WASHINGTON, especially, they are very much indebted, for his assiduous attention while they were discharging their sad mission at Charlestown. They state that they would have found no difficulty in procuring the use of a church in Charlestown, where COOK was executed, for the performance of such services as they saw fit.

THE ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF COOK AND COPPIC.

COOK and COPPIC, after the failure of their attempt to escape from the Charlestown jail, drew up the following statement, which was handed to the correspondent of the Baltimore *American* for publication

CHARLESTOWN, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

Having been called upon to make a fair statement in regard to the ways and means of our breaking jail, we have agreed to do so from a sense of our duty to the Sheriff of the county, and jailor and jail-guard. We do not wish that any one should be unjustly censured on our account.

The principal implements with which we opened a passage through the wall of the jail was a Barlow knife and a screw which we took out of the bedstead. The knife was borrowed from one of the jail guards to cut a lemon with. We did not return it to him. He had no idea of any intention on our part to break out; neither did the Sheriff's jailor nor any of the guard have any knowledge of our plans.

We received no aid from any person or persons whatever. We had, as we supposed, removed all the brick except the last tier, several days ago, but on the evening previous to our breaking out, we found our mistake in regard to that matter. We had intended to go out on the evening that my sister and brother-in-law were here, but I knew that it would reflection them, and we postponed it—but I urged COPPIC to go, and I would remain, but he refused. We then concluded to wait.

I got a knife-blade from SHIELDS GREEN, and with that made some teeth in the Barlow knife, with which we sawed off our shackles. We had them all off the night previous to our getting out. COPPIC went out first and I followed. We then got up on the wall, when I was discovered, and shot at. The guard outside the wall immediately came up to the wall.

We saw there was no chance to escape, and as it was discovered that we had broken jail, we walked in deliberately and gave ourselves up to the Sheriff, Capt. AVIS, and the jail guard. There was no person or persons who aided us in our escape. This is true, so help us God. (Signed) JOHN E. COOK,
EDWIN COPPIC.

LETTERS FROM COOK TO HIS FAMILY.

TO HIS PARENTS.

CHARLESTON JAIL, NOV. 24, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR PARENTS: Your dear and welcome letter was received by your prodigal son, with that deep joy of which no words can tell. God bless you for all your kindness and your love. Never till now have I fully realized its depth and purity. Like gold tried in the furnace, it now shines more bright and pure than ever before. Should "Executive" clemency be granted, I shall hasten to your extended arms, and remembering all the past, live for the future to cheer and bless *you, as you* near the shadowy vale.

'Tis ties like these that bind *me here*, and make the fate to which I have been doomed seem so dark. 'Tis thoughts of my family and friends, that make the anguish of this hour. Aside from that I am joyous even in this prison cell. And had I a blessed hope beyond the future veil I should be more joyous still. But that may yet be gained. Often from this room the voice of prayer is rising for us to the Throne of God. We, too, add our humble supplications unto Him for mercy and for pardon. With such a hope the scaffold and the tomb alike, would seem but as the Drawbridge and the portal to Elysian joys, or, like the dark night that first must pass ere we can see the golden sunlight of the morning shine.

I have not heard from ASHBELL for several days. I am looking for him daily to return. Gov. WISE was here last Monday. I was in hopes he would have come in to see me, and I heard he was agoing to, but he did not.

ASHBEL staid several day in Washington, and I heard left there Sunday morning for Richmond, and therefore must have passed Gov. WISE on the road. Gov. WISE returned to Richmond last Tuesday evening.

We are as comfortable as we can be under the circumstances. The jailer, Mr. JOHN AVIS, is a brave and noble hearted man, and has had a great many insinuations thrown out about him on account of his humanity to us. Sheriff CAMPBELL, too, is kind and obliging. In fact, we think very highly of all our attendants in our prison.

But if this boon should be denied me, then I trust that we may meet where the pain, the woe and tears of earth come not to dim the spirits radiant and eternal joy.

For you prayers and your love, as well as the prayers and sympathies of all my friends, I have no words to thank you and them. Pray for me still; pray for me ever, till life's hours are ended, and its work is done. But it is time this was in the office, so I must close. Excuse the brevity of this. I will write more next time. Give my love to all my relatives and friends, and for yourself accept the deep love and penitence of your wayward, erring son,

JOHN E. COOK.

P. S.—Write me on the reception of this. Direct to care of Sheriff CAMPBELL. Tell aunt FANNY to write to me. J. E. COOK.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Nov. 25, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR PARENTS: Once more I sit me down to write a few brief lines to you. To you, who have ever been so kind, so fond and true to me, who, like the prodigal son of old, has strayed alike from your councils and your fireside. It is only by such hours as these I am passing now, that a straying, erring child can learn the full depth of your love and affection, and its priceless worth.

Confined within these solid walls I am looking back over the past and forward to the unknown future. Though it may seem dark to me now, yet, through the gloom, perhaps, is dawning the light of a higher and better life. The decrees of an *Allwise* Providence are inscrutable to mortal vision, yet we know that they are ordered for wise ends and purposes; that from the darkness, light full oft may spring, and from our grief may burst pure streams of joy. And so I hope, even now, from the night which hangs around us like a pall may spring the bright radiance of the risen day. Do not think of the means which God has taken for the accomplishment of his purposes. Oh, were it not for my *wife* and *child*, and for you and others to whom I know my death would bring deep sadness, gloom and care, I could meet my doom unmurmuringly.

You have just passed your Thanksgiving. Would that I could have been with you! But I must close. Give my love to all my relatives, and my kind regards to all inquiring friends. Write me a long letter on the reception of this, and let me know what is transpiring in Haddam. Accept my love. Tell Aunt FANNY to write to me. Tell VIRGINIA to keep up her spirits, and that all may yet be well.

My companion, EDWIN COPPIC, and myself are cheerful in our confinement. There are about 1,000 troops stationed at this place, with 7 pieces of cannon.

Remember me to all my friends and acquaintances. Good bye. I remain, as ever, your affectionate son,

J. E. COOK.

TO HIS WIFE AND CHILD.

CHARLESTOWN JAIL, Va., Nov. 25, 1859.

MY EVER DEAR WIFE AND CHILD: Again to *you* my thoughts are turning; again in memory wandering to my boyhood's home, with all its scenes of youthful joy, where thou art dwelling now. To the fond parents who watched so tenderly over my infant years, who reared me with such kindly care, my thoughts are also going. Oh, I see you now, with memory's eye, around my childhood's happy hearth, with saddened hearts and faces, while you think upon the wanderer here. Yes, dearest of *my* heart, with fancy's eye I see you now an inmate of my boyhood's home. And at the hour of prayer, I see you listening to those words of supplication to the throne of an Eternal God, which I so oft in happier hours gone by, have heard. Oh! would that I could join you now in worship, could hear again a father's voice poured forth in prayer.

Those days have gone, youth's golden stream has floated on to the wide ocean of Eternity, and my boyhood's dreams have sped them with those flying hours. They have passed *forever*, yet have left their happy memories and their vain regrets. Each have their monuments on which I now can gaze. Though now confined within these prison walls, I still have hopes that we again may meet; that through Executive clemency I may again behold the dear scenes of my boyhood's home; that I may again see our *child*, and clasp its mother to my yearning heart; that I once more may feel *thy* warm kiss on my lips, and read within thine eye affection all untold; that I may know once more a mother's *dear caress*, receive a father's *welcome*, and the embraces of my sisters and my brothers; to meet once more in joy around the social hearth of my childhood's home; to see the companions and playmates of my youth, and hear their voices of welcome to those dear familiar scenes; to bury my evening hours in Lethe's stream, and in the future live for thee and Heaven.

But if stern fate should decree that I must die, I hope that *we may meet* amid the radiance of eternal homes. If so, then *all is well.*

If upon this earth we're parted,
Never more to meet below,
Meet me, Oh, thou broken-hearted,
In that world to which I go.

In that world where time unending,
Sweeps in glory bright along,
Where no shadows there are blending,
And no discord in the song.

Where the Saviour's flocks are resting,
By that river bright and fair,
And immortal glory cresting
Every head that enters there;

Where the anthem loud is pealing
Songs of praise to Him above;
Where the seraph band are kneeling,
'Mid the radiance of the Throne:

There at last I hope to meet thee,
Never, never more to part:
In those happy bowers to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear shall start,

And again in Heaven united,
'Mid those fair Elysian bowers,
We'll perfect the love we plighted,
In this darkened world of ours.

Then look forward to that meeting,
Which shall know no blight or woe—
That eternal, joyous greeting,
'Mid Elysian's endless flow.

God grant that such may be our destiny. Then though the dark shadows of earth fall gloomily around us, yet with the eye of hope we then can gaze upon the dawning of that brighter morrow, that shall know no cloud or shadows, nor no sunset hours. Place your trust in Him who died that we might live, and I will do the same. Then through the darkness and gloom of our earthly probation, the light of Heaven will beam more clear and bright upon us. And, oh! train *our dear boy in the path of virtue and of Heaven.* Kiss him oft for me; and in the light of his blue eyes, remember mine. Accept my love for you and him. Give my love to my parents and relatives. Write soon. Good-bye, and may God be with you, is the prayer of your devoted husband

JOHN E. COOK.

LETTER FROM FRED. DOUGLASS.

The last number of *Frederick Douglass' Paper* contains a

Saturday relating to the correspondence between four gentlemen in Liverpool and the Emperor of the French. It is stated, however, that the letter in question was written by the four gentlemen while enjoying the pleasures of a 'full board' one evening, about a fortnight since. Nothing serious was dreamt of—the letter was posted, but a reply was never anticipated. A copy was not even kept, and the whole matter was looked upon as a good joke. The conduct of the writers of the letter to the Emperor was met with a hearty denunciation by nearly all the local papers.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON TIMES ON THE LETTER.

From the London Times, Dec. 6.

The Roman satirist said that in his age of the world the rarest thing was simplicity. Had he lived in our times he would have thought differently. Only imagine four persons not country clergymen, not young ladies at a boarding-school, not aged spinsters in a country village, but four British merchants, residing in the thriving town of Liverpool, men who had seen the rise, the culmination, and the fall of Mr. Oliver, men who remembered the glory and the reverses of the Borough Bank, men who have held bills which were dishonored, proved debts on bankrupt estates, and written off to profit and loss the obligations of a debtor who had too suddenly departed on a tour to the Western States of America—imagine, we say, such men as these gravely sitting down to ask the Emperor of the French his intentions about England, in the most confidence, first, that they would get an answer, and secondly, that this answer would be such as would give consolation to their apprehensions? These worthy men were, doubtless, distracted between the wish to embark on some promising speculation, and the fear that the course of its prosperity might be abruptly cut short by the information that all the world was in arms. Having observed that the statements of mankind were always implicitly to be relied upon as to the state of their own affairs and their own intentions, that nobody ever asserted himself to be prosperous when on the brink of ruin, or sought in any way to play upon the credulity of his neighbors, they went straight to the Emperor of the French, and asked him, as some stern father or fiery brother might do a fickle suitor, what were his intentions with regard to England. Fact has her heroes as well as fiction, and posterity will be very unjust if it do not place Messrs. Shaw, Mellor, Irving and Blackwell on the same pedestal as Moses Primrose. We wonder what answer these gentlemen supposed they would receive. If the Emperor really meant them and their little speculations no harm, and condescended to answer at all, he was sure to answer that "his intentions were honorable." If, on the other hand, the Emperor Napoleon really did nourish the dark designs which they suspected, he could still give no other answer, unless he were so peculiarly constituted as to allow his deepest plans to be drawn from him by the curiosity of an unauthorized querist. In neither case was it possible that they could gain any other satisfaction than that of receiving a letter from a real Emperor, tossing up for the original, and having three photographs made for the unsuccessful competitors.

The good-nature and courtesy of the Emperor have given them an answer, and his discretion has given them such an answer as alone they could expect to receive. The Emperor's intentions towards England are honorable, the projected alliance will be carried out to the letter, and there is no occasion for the friends of the lady to trouble themselves further about the matter. M. Mocquard, whose very name is suggestive of grave irony, seems to be not a little perplexed between the importance of such a communication and a slight sense of the ludicrous. Such a step, he thinks, could only be prompted by feelings absolutely contradictory when applied to the same objects—great fear and great confidence. If they did not fear the Emperor of the French, there was no occasion to catechize him as to his intentions, and the very confidence implied in such an act negatived the fear which alone could excuse its presumption. M. Mocquard gravely tells the merchants of Liverpool that they were in a condition to answer their own question for themselves, and this is quite true, since, as we have shown, it was impossible that the question should receive any but one answer. If ever the Emperor of the French shall see fit to make an open declaration of hostilities to this country, such a manifesto is scarcely likely to be contained in a letter to four Liverpool merchants. It is not the habit of great potentates to wear their hearts upon their sleeves, nor encourage daws to peck at them. Having, probably, formed a not very lofty conception of the abilities of his interrogators, M. Mocquard informs them that they are possessed by an epidemic, that they have been victims of the most chimerical alarms, and there has not been an act or a word of the Emperor which could permit a doubt of his sentiments, and consequently of his intentions, towards this country. We are forcibly struck by the spectacle of the most powerful sovereign in the world thus stooping to defend himself from the suspicions of four obscure persons perfectly unknown to him, and of whose judgment he cannot possibly have formed any very exalted estimate; and when we consider the deference to opinion in this country, and the sincere wish to conciliate which such a declaration displays, we cannot be as uncourteous as to enter upon the inquiry which the Emperor challenges, and rigorously to investigate whether it be true that no act or word of his has given occasion for the present epidemic, as he calls it, or whether the present attitude of the English nation be the result of a chimera or a dream.

We will not, we say, question the past acts and words, nor the present intentions, of the Emperor. Whatever may have been his reasons for deciding that France should look unfavorably on this country, we are quite convinced—and the letter that we are considering would alone be sufficient proof—that it is not the wish of the Emperor at the present moment to stir up any degree of ill-feeling between France and England. We are well pleased with the assurance, and accept the gifts of the present hour without inquiring too curiously into the future. But when we are told that what has been will continue to be, and are referred for a proof of the assertion to the present Chinese Expedition, we cannot accept the draft thus drawn upon our confidence. What is, we know; what will be, we cannot presume to penetrate. Twelve months ago Europe slept in profound peace and tranquility. We knew it and we felt it, but we knew not how long it would last, and did not presume to prophecy. It was well we did not, for on the first day of the new year the sound of approaching battle made itself distinctly heard from Paris throughout every part of Europe. The voice of the Emperor dispelled in a moment "the epidemic" of confidence and the chimera of tranquillity, and the blood of a hundred thousand brave men has flowed in vain indeed, if it does not teach us this lesson—to make the most possible of the present, and trust the least possible to the future. We have profited by the lesson. Like the merchants of Liverpool, we require some security beyond that which the present state of affairs affords us. They seek that security in assurances which they have extracted from the Secretary of the French Emperor. We seek it, and we doubt not shall find it, in the summons which has gone through the land—a summons so nobly answered—calling upon our youth to arm in its defence. M. Mocquard tells us that great nations should appreciate, but not fear each other. We do appreciate, and we do not fear. But if the greatness of a neighboring nation be not to us a cause of fear, it is as little a ground of confidence. Greatness is power, and the mere possession of power affords no guarantee for the manner in which it will be employed. The present Government of France disposes of resources so vast, so concentrated, so easily available, that nothing but a conduct of the most uniformly pacific and moderate character can exempt its neighbors from the absolute duty and necessity of providing for the moment when those enormous resources may be turned against them. It is good to have confidence in the Emperor; it is better to have confidence in ourselves. The best men and the best nations are none the worse for the absence of temptation, and such a prize as England, with nothing but her confidence and good intentions to protect her, is too strong a temptation to be wilfully thrown in the way even of the most exalted virtue.

We cannot take leave of this subject without expressing the hope that the cheap notoriety purchased by these Liverpool gentlemen will not inspire others with the desire to imitate what we consider a very bad example. The respect due to the Emperor of the French, as the head of a great nation, renders it improper that he should be approached by the subjects of another Power, except through the agency of their own Government; and the respect due by every Englishman to his own Government should prevent him from rudely setting it aside and entering into communication with a foreign Government without the consent and approbation of his Sovereign. And we may add that the respect due from every gentleman to himself should prevent him from making advances unbecoming his rank and situation, from intruding himself upon the notice of his superiors, and from exhibiting in the face of all Europe an amount of simplicity, to call it by no harsher name, which reflects no credit on himself, nor on the nation of which he volunteers to be the representative.

STATE OF FEELING IN FRANCE.

The *Times* Paris Correspondent says: "Confidence has been somewhat restored in commercial circles within the last few days. The circular of M. Billault, recommending moderation to the French Press, has produced an excellent effect, and the announcement of a European Congress has, in some measure, calmed the fears of disturbances in Central Italy."

THE GENERAL CONGRESS.

PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS—WHO WILL BE PRESENT.

The *Morning Post* says: "It is decided that the Congress will assemble at Paris on the 5th January."

It is certain that England has agreed to the proposal that the Congress shall be held in Paris.

Among the Powers which have already sent in their adhesion, are Great Britain, Austria, Prussia and Sardinia.

The *Patrie*, of the 5th, says: "We are assured that most of the European Powers have given in their adhesion to the Congress."

A dispatch dated at Rome on the 2d, says:

"The report that the Pope had already consented to be represented at the approaching Congress, and that His Holiness had appointed Cardinal Antonelli First Plenipotentiary, is without foundation."

The principal representatives of the four great Continental Powers will, it is reported, be the following:

Russia—Prince Gortschakoff.
Austria—Count Rechberg.
France—Count Walewski.
Prussia—Baron Schleinitz.

Marshal de la Rosa will represent Spain. Al the Powers will be represented by two plenipotentiaries.

The *Opinione* of Turin confidently points to Count Cavour as the probable first representative of Sardinia. A later dispatch, however, says: "There is every reason to believe that the King would so far yield to the wishes of France as not to send M. Cavour, who is very distasteful to his former friends, as Plenipotentiary to the Congress. It is probable that Count Arese, a personal friend of the Emperor, will be named to represent Sardinia as first Plenipotentiary."

LORD COWLEY, NOT LORD PALMERSTON, TO REPRESENT ENGLAND.

From the London Times, Dec. 5.

We regret to learn that after a full discussion of the subject by the Cabinet, it has been determined that Lord Palmerston shall not attend the Congress as the Plenipotentiary of England. We had hoped that the obvious advantages resulting from the Premier's representation of this country would have outweighed the inconvenience of his absence at an important time. However, the original plan is to be carried out, and Lord Cowley will attend to explain, and—as far as possible—enforce, the views of his Government among the Plenipotentiaries. It need not be said that the reasons which have dissuaded the Government from parting with their chief have reference to the very important business which must be transacted on the meeting of Parliament. The Congress assembles nominally on the 5th of January, but for practical and real business not earlier probably than the 15th, while Parliament meets earlier than usual—namely, on the 24th. Lord Palmerston must, then, either be absent during the earlier part of the session, or there must be a change of Plenipotentiaries, which would certainly be worse than leaving everything to Lord Cowley from the beginning. We had anticipated the probability that the Government would be able to bring forward its minor measures at the outset of the session, and that the Reform Bill and other important business might be deferred until the return of the Premier. Ministers have, however, thought that this would not be consistent with their duty, and we have no wish to differ from them on a matter respecting which they are the best judges. We only hope that the early day fixed for the meeting of Parliament, and the determination of Lord Palmerston to be present at his post, indicate that the legislative business of the country is to be prosecuted vigorously and steadily. The two Houses have, indeed, long arrears to make up. For three years running we have had Ministerial crises; and though in 1857 some measures were carried through by delaying the prorogation till the very end of August, yet this was an expedient which Parliamentary nature could hardly bear, and it has not been repeated. The Sessions of 1858 and 1859 have produced hardly anything, and there remain for next year the great question of the Reform Bill, the amendment of the Bankruptcy Law, and of the laws relating to the tenure and the transfer of land, important questions connected with the national defences, and the ever-pressing subject of our financial system. If the wisdom and vigor of the Government and the patriotism of the Opposition allow these matters to be settled, we may perhaps be reconciled to the thought that England has lost some opportunity of extending her principles on the Continent, and that she has failed to play in a general Congress that high part which belongs to her.

We doubt not, however, that a part of the public will learn with a kind of satisfaction that no Plenipotentiary is to be "dispatched" to Paris, but that Lord Cowley, being already there, merely attends as the representative of England, and makes our adhesion to the Congress as little conspicuous as possible. They will be glad, after all, it comes to this,—that England, merely out of international courtesy, puts in an appearance, and leaves Italian affairs to be settled by those more immediately concerned. The doctrine of non-interference, they will say, to be possible must be complete. It is impossible that a country which sets out by saying that in no possible case will it interfere forcibly in Italian affairs can have the influence of those who are always ready to march an army into the plain of the Po; and, conversely, if England assumes it as necessary to her position that she should have a hand in regulating Italian destiny, it is certain that a time will come when she will be tempted to enforce her logic by a movement of the Mediterranean squadron, or, perhaps, the dispatch of a few thousand troops. But these arguments, though reasonable enough, prove too much. They bring us to a conclusion which finds favor with many sensible men—that we should not join the Congress at all. If we have nothing to do with Italy, and if the policy which the nation enforced on its Government a few months since be the true one, no Plenipotentiary of England should sit in this Council of European diplomatists. As they fought without us, and made peace without us, so let them make up without us the quarrels between petty despots and their subjects. We own that this is a view which we have been much inclined to take, but it has not been a view which our Government, after communications with the European Powers, has felt willing to acquiesce in. Out of regard to the solicitations of France and the traditions which link together the community of States, the British Government has agreed to join the Congress, and so there is an end of the question whether we should send a Plenipotentiary at all. What remains now is to determine whether, since we are to be represented, we shall be represented efficiently. It certainly seems plain that, having once made up its mind to take part in the affairs of Italy, the English nation should send the best man it can find, and endeavor to make its influence as much as possible felt. This, we think, Lord Palmerston would have done, and, whatever respect we may have for Lord Cowley as a diplomatist, it seems to us that he does not possess the weight which an old and tried Foreign Minister of this country would have in the councils of men of less age, genius, and experience.

Nothing now remains but to hope that the British Ambassador will successfully exercise his temporary functions to the honor of his own country and the profit of the unhappy race which is now struggling against its oppressors. Of the prospects of the Congress we do not pretend to know anything. It is probable that the crowned heads themselves known but little. That the influence of England has been exerted to secure the independence of the Central Italians in the choice of their rulers is no secret; and it may be that the French Sovereign would not be displeased to see the arrangements of Villafranca overruled by an international assembly which should take from him the responsibility of ratifying the dethronement of the Dukes and the disruption of the Pope's dominions. It may be, however, that the Emperor will show himself a better son of the Church and stancher partisan of order than the clergy and the Legitimists believe, and that he will fight the battles of the late Sovereigns in a spirit worthy the applause of Austria. Nor is it possible to say beforehand with what temper the Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Prussia will treat the affairs of Italy. These Governments, particularly the former, are, of course, adverse to such displays of popular independence as are exhibited at Florence and Bologna, but they are neither of them very partial to Austria, and may, perhaps, both be willing to show their independence of France. But all remains as yet uncertain, for experience has taught us that even the views of Government are changed at the last moment. So much the more reason is there that the Government should be cautious and firm, and that the Government which supports him should not fail to make his task easier by a clear statement of its principles.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Chinese Expedition—The Great Eastern—Rifle Corps—The Mortara Father.

A complete 12-pound battery of Sir W. Armstrong's guns, carriages, limbers, hospital and ammunition wagons, forges, &c., was ordered to be packed on the 18th inst., to be transmitted overland to China.

The *Powerful* has commenced shipping two heavy batteries of 68-pounder guns, with an equipment to form a thorough siege train and requisites, to subdue the resistance offered to the passage of the Pei-ho.

The *Observer* says: "It is stated that an offer has been made by Mr. Lever for the purchase of the *Great Eastern*, of the most liberal character. The terms are said to be £60,000 down, to form a working capital to complete the ship, to charter her for twelve months, pay the shareholders five per cent. in advance and to have the option of purchasing the ship for £330,000, being the amount of the capital of the present company."

A special meeting of the shareholders of the *Great Eastern* was called for the 15th inst., to receive a report from the Directors. The Chairman has intimated his intention to request the shareholders on that occasion to appoint a committee to inquire into the affairs of the undertaking from the commencement. All questions of dispute between the Company and the contractor are left to arbitration.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince and Princess Frederick William of Prussia arrived at Dover on the 3d inst., *en route* for Brussels, on their return to Berlin.

The *Court Journal* says the question has been repeatedly asked, how many rifles have been enrolled? From an official source we can state that the number was 40,500 on the 19th November.

A meeting attended by from forty to fifty persons has been held at the Freemasons' tavern, for the purpose of organizing a London Irish volunteer rifle corps.

Signor Mortara, the Jewish father, whose child Edgar is detained by the Pope in confinement at Rome, has just arrived in England, after passing a fortnight in Paris. On the 2d inst. he waited on the Committee of the Evangelical Alliance during their sitting, and through his friend and interpreter, Signor Fernandez, expressed in warm terms his obligation to the Committee for having originated the movement for the liberation of his child.

In a speech recently delivered at Bath, on the National Defences, Mr. Roebuck, M. P., used the following language:

"Why, sir, one of these illustrious exiles actually made a plan of the southern shores of England, pointing out where we could be attacked, and sent this plan to the Ministry of France, saying that, though an exile in England, he was still a child of France, and would be willing and anxious to enter into the ranks of those who would carry French principles across the Channel. That was told me by a gentleman now dead, whose name I don't think it right to mention."

The statement has elicited the following note from the Prince of Joinville:

Clarmont, Friday, Dec. 2.

Sir: Your number of to-day contains an extract from a speech delive[illegible] now taking place, and hence the [illegible] has deemed it advisable to have [illegible] way, [illegible] to you in my last letter of the grand po[illegible] Austrian demonstration which has just [illegible] at Kisusenburg, in Transylvania, on the [illegible] of a National Museum, I omitted to mention that at a banquet a toast proposed by Baron Kellersmann to "the Hungarian Exiles" was drunk with enthusiasm, and that speeches highly complimentary to those sufferers for country's sakes were delivered. These facts are important, because they show that the assertions of the Viennese Press to the effect that the exiles do not approve the present movement are perfectly unfounded. The fact is, that the exiles, in whatever land they are, and whatever may have been their political views, have made known that they sympathise heartily with the national movement and that they admire greatly the mingled tact and energy with which it is being conducted. The Hungarians, on their part, entertain, as they have always done, the most affectionate sentiments for their exiled brethren, and they cheerfully admit that the manner in which they are bearing themselves abroad is calculated to do honor to the nation, and, by gaining the respect of the people among whom they live, aid in promoting the success of the common cause.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian *Moniteur* contains the appointment of Lieut.-Gen. Von Roon as Minister of War.

BADEN.

The Concordat with Baden has been published, and is similar with Austria and Wurtemberg.

TURKEY.

Advices from Constantinople announce that the Government had withdrawn the troops stationed in Thessaly, on the Greek frontier, and transferred them to Monastir.

A dispatch from Antevari, dated Nov. 27, says: The Turkish and Montenegrin Boundary Commission has arrived in Losina, and it is expected that its labors will be concluded in two days.

The Commission will then leave for Ragusa.

CHINA.

Shanghai, Friday, Oct. 21.

No political news. Large sales black tea. Green limited. Exchange Bank bills, 6s. 7d.@6. 7¼d. The United States Minister has returned from Japan.

Canton, Thursday, Oct. 27.

The new Customs rules do not work well. Markets quiet. Prices for imports risen.

Hong Kong, Saturday, Oct. 29.

A destructive fire took place on the 20th. Property to the value of $100,000 burnt. The *Yates Hartley* steamer was lost; crew and treasure saved. The *Inkermann* lost. Exchange on London, 4s. 9¼d.@4s. 10d.

JAPAN.

Nagasaki, Friday, Oct. 21.

The Japanese Embassy will leave for Washington by the *Powhatan* on the 22d of February. Trade is progressing.

AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, Monday, Oct. 17.

Parliament was opened on the 13th, and Mr. Murphy was elected Speaker. The waut of confidence debate will commence on the 18th, and a majority against Ministers is certain. Trade dull. Money tight. Exchange for 60 days, ½ premium.

The revenue shows an increase of £300,000 for the year. The production of gold was 100,000 ounces less than last year. Departure of gold ships for London—The *Lewchew*, Sept. 20, 26,000 ounces; *Norfolk*, Sept. 30, 68,000 ounces, and the *Anglesea*, Oct. 17, 70,000 ounces. Flour has fallen 30 per cent. The labor market is overstocked.

Sydney, Wednesday, Oct. 15.

The quarter's revenue has increased £90,000. The resolution against separation from Moreton Bay carried.

Three Englishmen have been shot in New-Caledonia, being in arms against the Government.

The Latest by the Vanderbilt.

By Electric Telegraph from London to Southampton,

London, Dec. 7, 1859.

The *Herald's* Paris correspondent states that a lighthouse has been built on the island of Pinforet, 29 miles north of Brest. It is protected by a battery of rifled guns, so mounted as to be level with high-water mark, and having a range of 10,000 metres.

Paris, Tuesday—12:30 P. M.

Funds continue firm. Rentes opening at 71.40.

3:20 P. M.—The Bourse had been very animated, but prices show no further alteration. Rentes close the same as yesterday, at 71.35.

SPECIAL INDIA AND CHINA SERVICE.

Batavia, Java, Sunday, Oct. 23.

The naval expeditionary force for Boni left yesterday. Great fears were entertained that the natives will rise. Every European is well armed. Much excitement prevails amongst the natives owing to their being forced on board ship as coolies, for Boni.

A conspiracy to murder the European residents has been detected at Danda.

Sarawack, Borneo, Monday, Oct. 17.

The Datoo has been seized for plotting with the Dyak Chiefs to murder the Europeans. Quiet is restored.

ITALY.

Naples, Saturday, Dec. 3 (*viâ* Marseilles).

News received from Palermo, to the 27th of November, states that the Commander Maniscalca, Director-General of the Sicilian Police, had been stabbed while walking with his wife and children in the Place of the Cathedral. The wound inflicted was very severe, but probably not mortal.

The assassin, who was well dressed, escaped.

Fears were entertained that the attempted assassination would be followed by an insurrection, but tranquillity prevailed.

Rome, Saturday, Dec. 3—*viâ* Marseilles.

The session of the Council of State has been opened by the President, Cardinal de Pietro.

The Financial Consulta was received to-day by the Pope, and Cardinal Lavelli, its President, frankly explained the wishes of the Assembly. His Holiness replied that he will consider what steps are necessary to give satisfaction.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

Market steady and prices tending in favor of buyers. Market completely bare of all eligible Cotton; sales 8,000 bales, of which 2,000 bales were for speculation and export. The sales include 1,500 bales Surat, at 4¾d.@5⅝d.; 300 bales Egyptian, at 8⅛d.@11⅛d.; 200 bales Bahia, at 7d.; 370 bales Pernambuco, 7⅛d.@8⅛d., and 5,630 bales American.

LONDON CORN MARKET.

From Kingsford & Lay's Circular.

Attendance small. The little English Wheat on sale was tolerably cleared at Monday's prices. Business in Foreign limited, and value unaltered. Oats firm and the turn dearer. Prices of all other Spring Corn the same as on Monday.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

[*By Telegraph from Liverpool to Southampton.*]

COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool, Wednesday, Dec. 7.

Cotton—sales of three days, ending yesterday, 18,000 bales, of which speculators took 1,400 and exporters 2,000 bales. The market closed dull, and nominally unchanged.

The Manchester market is quiet but firm.

Breadstuffs—Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour dull, and prices easier, though unchanged; sales at 22s.@27s. Wheat dull, and nominally unchanged; red, 9s. 3d.@9s. 10d.; white, 9s. 6d.@11s. 6d. Corn steady; yellow, 30s. 6d.@32s.

Provisions—Beef heavy, and buyers demanding a reduction before purchasing. Pork dull. Bacon quiet. Lard dull, and quotations nominal. Tallow quiet, and 6d. lower.

Produce—Rice quiet. Resin steady. Sugar steady. Coffee dull. Ashes quiet—Pots, 27s. 3d.; Pearls, 27s. 6d. Spirits Turpentine steady at 34s.

London Money Market.—A good demand for discount. The general rate was 2½ ₱ cent.

Consols closed on the 7th at 97@97⅛ for Money, and 97⅛@97⅜ for account.

LATEST.

Liverpool, Wednesday—P. M.

The sales of cotton to-day are 6,000 bales. The market is dull, but prices are without alteration.

Breadstuffs quiet, but steady.

Provisions dull.

Arrived, ship *Lebanon*, from New-Orleans.

A steamtug has arrived with £100,000 sterling of gold, saved from the wreck of the *Royal Charter*.

A Woman Murdered in Cleveland.—The Cleveland (Ohio) *Leader*, Dec. 16, says: "Yesterday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, another brutal murder was committed upon the West Side, in what is called 'Irishtown.' The name of the murdered woman is O'Maley, and the persons arrested for the crime are John Kelly and his wife.

The following are all the facts we have been able to gather in relation to the shocking tragedy. The officers at the Station on the West Side were apprized about 3 o'clock that a bloody fight was going on in "Irishtown," and that Kelly had probably killed Mrs. O'Mally. They hurried to the spot, found the woman in a dying condition, and Officers Burleson, Eastman, and Rogers immediately started in pursuit of the author of the deed, who had made his escape. They soon overhauled Kelley down on the C. and M. Railroad coal docks. He resisted the officers desperately, fighting like a tiger. But they overpowered him, took him to the West Side Station, and turned the keys on him. He charged the murder on his wife, who had also been arrested, and she retaliates by charging him with the deed."

LAW REPORTS.

The St. Nicholas Hotel Water Tax.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT IN FAVOR OF THE CROTON AQUEDUCT BOARD.

John F. Treadwell et al. vs. Myndert Van Schaick et al.—This was the injunction suit brought by the proprietors of the St. Nicholas Hotel against the Croton Aqueduct Board, to prevent them from cutting off the supply of Croton water at the hotel for non-payment of the water tax. The case has been several times reported in the Times at earlier stages of the proceedings. It was lately argued before the General Term, on appeal from the decision of Justice Roosevelt, which was in favor of the Croton Board.

It appeared from the evidence that in 1853, the plaintiff paid for the use of the Croton water the sum of $1,264 16, and for the year 1854, $1,545 75; that in 1855 the defendant attached meters to the pipes leading to the premises of the plaintiffs, for ascertaining the quantity of water used by them; and that the result of such examination proved that in 96 days between July and November, the water used by the plaintiffs exceeded 8,000,000 of gallons, and that the whole amount of water used on the premises of the plaintiff from May, 1855, for one year, exceeded 37,000,000 of gallons.

For this quantity of water the defendants claimed for that year at the rate of one cent for every 100 gallons of water. This the plaintiff refused to pay, and in consequence of such refusal, the Croton Board notified the plaintiffs that they would stop the supply of water. The plaintiffs thereupon commenced this action, and obtained an injunction against the defendants.

Upon this trial of the action, Mr. Justice Roosevelt held that the defendants were justified, on the refusal of the plaintiffs to pay the amount claimed, after notice given them, to cut off and stop the supply of water, and that the defendants were entitled to judgment and a dissolution of the injunction.

The plaintiffs excepted to these rulings. Upon the argument of this case it was urged on the part of the plaintiff that the Croton Board had no authority to cut off and stop the supply of water, and that the Croton Board had no authority to charge at the rate claimed for the water used by the plaintiffs.

The General Term have rendered their decision, affirming the judgment below. A long and able opinion has been rendered by Justice Ingraham.

The Court held that the Croton Aqueduct Board has the power to cut off the supply of water for non-payment of the Croton water rate; whether the "regular rents" apportioned by the size, character and use of the building, or the "extra rents," chargeable in addition to the regular rents upon buildings which consume an extra supply of water.

2. That full power exists in the Croton Board, under the statutes and ordinances to make special charges for the use of the water in special cases, for which no rate is fixed by law, and the Board had therefore authority to impose a charge for the extra water consumed by the hotel.

3. In respect to the proof as to the quantity of water used by the hotel, the Court say:—This is a question of fact to be found by the Court. The only ground on which we can render that finding is, that it is against the weight of evidence. No evidence has been inserted in the papers submitted to us on this appeal. We must, therefore, take the findings of facts, as made by the Court to be correct, and can only look at the questions of law presented in those findings.

The amount of water which the Court has found was used during the year by the plaintiffs, was 36,072,000 gallons, and was less than would have been consumed at the average rate of 10,000 gallons per day. The provisions of the ordinance, so far as it applies to a quantity which exceeded that amount, have nothing to do with this case, and there is no charge prescribed in the ordinance applicable to it. It would, therefore, come within the discretionary power conferred on the Commissioners, and which they may lawfully exercise. In fixing the rate to be paid, they have adopted the minimum rate prescribed by the Common Council for the use of a large quantity. Of this the plaintiffs have no cause to complain. The extra use of water is not compulsory. If they use it, they should be willing to pay the price which the authorities have stated to be the lowest sum at which the Aqueduct Department should furnish such supplies. If not so paid, the course taken by the agent was one authorized by the law, and necessary for the proper management of the Department, and without the remedy then adopted, the Department would be remediless.

Double Time Allowed for Service by Mail.

Application of Jacob Girgleman.—This application was reported in the Times of Saturday. The only point in the case was, should forty instead of twenty days be allowed for service of notice to appear and justify as bail, where such notice had to be transmitted through the mails. The motion was made before Justice Clerke at Chambers, who now held that although the usual time for notice to sureties to appear and justify, had in this case expired, still, as such notice had to be sent through the mails, a greater time should be allowed for that purpose.

The writ was discharged, and the prisoner remanded.

John Cook for relator; A. J. Vanderpoel for respondent.

Jury Disagreed.

Beebee et al. vs. *Dickey et al.*—This action was upon nine promissory notes, given by one of the defendants to the plaintiff in payment for goods, alleged to have been obtained by false representation, and was reported in the Times of Thursday. The trial was before Justice Slosson, in the Superior Court, and resulted in the disagreement of the jury, who were discharged.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—CLERKE, J.

Everett vs. *Milleman.*—Motion denied without costs.

Gregory vs. *Mogorde.*—Order granted, setting aside assessments.

Phillips vs. *Mayor, &c.*; *Borman* vs. *Same*; *Farnham* vs. *Same.*—Order granted in each, setting aside assessments.

Petitions of Jessup, and the Association for the Relief of Indigent Females.—Judgment vacating assessment in both cases granted.

Superior Court—General Term.

Gray vs. *Kendall. Sturtevant* vs. *Brewer. Fish* vs. *Jacobshon.*—Orders affirmed with costs in the first two, and judgment affirmed with costs in the last.

Peckham vs. *Ketchum.*—Judgment for defendant, for $100, with $12 costs.

Superior Court—Special Term.

Moncrief, J.—*Johnson* vs. *Johnson.*—Motion granted and warrant discharged without costs to either.

Hoffman, J.—*Guiet* vs. *Murphy.*—Motion granted with $7 costs.

Salter vs. *Wakeman.*—Let the attornies for the defendant, John B. Wakeman, have an allowance of $150 in addition to their costs.

Garrigue vs. *Leoscher.*—The plaintiff may file a new bond and have his sureties justify anew in four days from service of this order, on paying $7 costs, or an order may be entered as moved for.

Brown vs. *Richardson, et al.*—Defendant may have an order to serve a supplemental answer setting up the satisfaction of the judgment, without costs. I cannot see why this settlement has been kept secret from him except to get costs. The plaintiff is entitled to time to answer or reply, and the order cannot be to get it on for trial in December. The defendant may have the proper issue fixed hereafter. Order to be settled on notice.

Special Notice.

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.

Monday, Dec. 19, 1859.

An entire new Calendar for trials by jury will be made up for the ensuing January, February and March Terms of this Court.

All notes of issue must be filed with the Clerk on or before Saturday, the 24th day of December inst.

The General and Special Term Calendars made up as usual.

Calendar—Monday, Dec. 19.

United States District Court.—Nos. 64, 74, 75, 112, 53, 58, 65, 97, 117, 60, 85, 90, 100, 104, 85, 89, 98, 61, 122, 68, 54, 55, 56, 57, 59, 62, 67, 72, 76.

Supreme Court—*Circuit.—Part I.*—Nos. 2425, 2427, 2443, 2445, 953, 2445, (No. 2,) 1207, 2263, 2161, 1933, 1723, 709, 1289, 1285½, 77, 2223, 1741, 1059, 1879. *Part II.*—Nos. 2092, 1868, 1948, 2660, 2447, 2451, 2449, 2455½, 2453. 2465, 2467, 2463, 2465, 2467, 2473, 2477, 2479, 2481, 1862, 2832, 2152, 2240, 2483.

Superior Court—*Special Term.*—Nos. 163, 164, 166 to 178, 8, 35, 66, 108, 113½, 123.

Superior Court—*Part I.*—Nos. 697, 715, 631, 265, 273, 1, 487, 699, 711, 713, 714, 227, 597, 75, 667, 347, 417, 223, 619. *Part II.*—Nos. 368, 369, 446, 546, 310, 488, 100, 94, 462, 378, 500.

Common Pleas.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1669, 303, 1675 to 1679, 1683, 1073, 616, 917, 1656, 1460, 1668, 1592. *Part II.*—Same as Friday and No. 189.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Saturday, Dec. 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been: 6 bbls. Ashes, 6,087 bbls. Flour, 100 bbls. Corn Meal, 328 bushels Wheat, 1,400 bushels Corn, 1,680 pkgs. Provisions, and 240 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been confined to small lots, including Pots at $5 12½, and Pearls at $5 25 ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,395 bbls., including 1,013 bbls. Pots, and 382 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day: 2,200 bags Rio; part at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Sales have been confined to 700 bales at former rates, including Middling Upland at 11¼c.; and other grades at proportionate prices, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour has been unusually quiet to-day. The demand has been moderate, mainly at rates unsatisfactory to the principal holders. These are not disposed to make any further material concessions to buyers. Prices of some low grades, however, are a shade easier, and the tendency is generally downward. We have heard of sales of only 5,800 bbls., including very inferior to good superfine State, at $4 95@$5 05; extra State, at $5 10@$5 25, chiefly within the range; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 10; extra Wisconsin at $5 15@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan, at $5 20@$6 10; inferior extra Ohio, at $5 40@$5 50; round-hoop extra Ohio shipping brands, at $5 55@$5 75, ₱ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$4 40	@$4 80
Superfine State	4 95	@ 5 05
Extra State	5 10	@ 5 25
Superfine Western	4 95	@ 5 10
Extra Wisconsin	5 15	@ 6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 20	@ 6 10
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 40	@ 5 55
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	5 55	@ 5 75
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 80	@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	5 30	@ 5 40
Extra Genesee	5 50	@ 7 00
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 30	@ 7 00
Extra Kentucky and Tennessee	5 40	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is inactive at drooping prices. Sale have been reported of 730 bbls., in lots, at $5 20@$5 80 for poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $6 05@$7 20 for fancy to choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian continues dull and heavy; sales have been confined to 200 bbls. inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 50@$6 70 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour sells slowly at $3 60@$4 40 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive at $3 80@$3 85 for Jersey, $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat has been very sparingly purchased, to-day, sales having been confined to about 3,700 bush., including fair to prime white Michigan, at $1 45@$1 50; fair red State at $1 25; fair to prime white Kentucky, at $1 50@$1 55; and ordinary white Southern at $1 40 ₱ bush. Corn is in request at buoyant prices. Sales: 21,500 bush. at [illegible] for new yellow Jersey and Southern, 90c.@91 for old do. and do.; 92c. for new and old (mixed) White Southern; 94c. for new do. do.; $1 for old mixed Western, and 91½c. for new do. do., ₱ bushel. Rye is in less demand at 88c.@90c. ₱ bushel. Sales, 1,500 bushels. Barley continues quiet at former quotations. Oats are less actively sought after, including Canada at 46½c.@47½c.; Western at 46½c.@47½c.; State, at 46½c.@46½c., chiefly at 47c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 43c.@46c., and Southern at 42c.@44c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales 600 bales North River, mainly at 85c.@$1 ₱ 100 lbs.

IRON—Has been very quiet here. Sales have been made in Philadelphia of 1,400 tons Anthracite Pig, at $23 for No. 1, and $22 for No. 2, ₱ ton, usual terms.

LEATHER—Sole has been in good demand, at steady rates. Week's receipts, 31,000 sides. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted; good light, at 20c.@30c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, at 30c.@32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, at 28c.@31c.; Oak light Southern, at 25c.@27c. Oak heavy, for banding, good all weights, at 30c.@31c.; Oak Spanish, at 26c.@28c.; Oak cropped at 34c.@36c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, at 18c.@20½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, at 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, at 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, California, good light, at 19c.@19½c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, at 19½c.@20½c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, at 19c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, at 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, at 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, at 17c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. damaged, all weights, at 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st., near 5th-av.,
Is now open for the reception of pupils. The "PRIVATE CLASS" meets three times a week. This Class offers peculiar advantages to young ladies who have left school, and wish to pursue with masters a course of HISTORY, LITERATURE, LANGUAGES and MUSIC. For the latter accomplishment, the most distinguished talent is secured.
An omnibus will be provided for pupils residing at a distance.

R. F. I.
The Winter term of the ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack-on-the-Hudson, will commence November 21.
For admission or Circulars containing full particulars address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH BY E. HINDS, late Professor of French at Hempstead Institute. Refers to President New-York Free Academy. Address No. 435 Pacific-st., corner of Nevins, Brooklyn.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
The School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward take pleasure in announcing the completion of the new School Building for the use of
WARD SCHOOL NO. XIX,
situated on 14th-st., near 1st-av., and that the same will be formally opened and dedicated to school purposes on WEDNESDAY, the 21st December, ins t., at 12 o'clock, M.
The building is one of the finest in the City, affording superior accommodations for a large number of pupils.
The teachers are well known for their efficiency and capacity, and are in every respect qualified for their responsible positions.
Pupils desirous of admission to either department may be registered prior to the opening of the school in 14th-st., by making application any day previous to the transfer on the 21st inst., at the school corner of 9th-st. and 1st-av., or at the school in 14th-st., after the opening, to
WM. SMEATON, Principal of Male Department.
Miss CAROLINE HAZELTINE, Prin. Female Depart't.
Miss SARAH E. BUCKBEE, Prin. Primary Department
COMMISSIONERS.
JAMES CUSHING, Jr., SAMUEL CANTRELL.
INSPECTORS.
WM. HIBBARD, JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN
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WM. H. VANDERHOOF, GEORGE A. JEREMIAH,
JOHN LLOYD, SMITH ELY, Jr.,
ELISHA R. BELCHER, JOHN J. DYMOND,
FRANCIS DUNCAN, THOS. B. BARNABY.
New-York, December 10, 1859.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
On Washington Square, No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal, (Messrs. CLARK and FANNING, Principals.) Male pupils of all ages received at any time, and prepared for business or college. School quarters begin Nov. 22, Feb. 6 and April 6.

AT PAINE'S ACADEMY OF WRITING, Book-keeping, &c., No. 62 Bowery, and No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, students pursue such branches as they prefer, at hours suiting, independent of classes. From Hon. T. F. Carpenter:—I take pleasure in recommending Mr. PAINE as a gentleman of good character and of great skill in his profession.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, N. Y.—$25 for board, furnished room, washing, fuel and common English, from Jan. 2 to close of Winter term. Superb brick buildings for ladies and gentlemen. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y., for a catalogue, or consult A TEACHER, at No. 197 9th-av.

ACADEMY OF LANGUAGES, NO. 920 Broadway, F. Martinelli, Principal. Instruction given in French, German, Spanish, Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and English. Classes are formed day and evening. Terms, in classes, $10 per quarter. For circulars and further information, apply as above, to F. MARTINELLI.

PRIVATE LESSONS IN FRENCH AND GERMAN.—E. TELLERING, No. 819 Broadway, (established 1852,) continues to impart instruction in the above languages, and to make translations. Refers to numerous ladies and gentlemen of this City and Europe that have been or still are his pupils.

BUSINESS WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC. DOLBEAR'S system of hand-training, No. 600 Broadway, removes all stiffness or trembling, and gives such perfect command of hand that every person of common sense can learn to write with ease, elegance and satisfaction. Vacant seats this day, $3; regular terms, $10.

FRENCH CLASS.—$2 FOR TWELVE LESSONS. F.—Mme. A. GRIEUMARD, Brevetée de l'Université de France, Academie de Paris, respectiully offers to schools or private persons competent lessons in the French language, and can give unquestionable references. No. 48 West 18th-st.

EVENING FRENCH COURSE—BY MONS. LEFABREGON and OUDIN, Instructors in the French Department of the Free Academy, Cooper Institute, Room 24, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.

ARMENIA SEMINARY—AMENIA, DUTCHESS Co., N. Y.—Rev. D. GAGE, A. M., Principal. First-class Boarding School, for both sexes. Terms low. Circulars sent upon application. Winter Term, Dec. 15.

$32 50 PER QUARTER. ASHLAND INSTITUTE, GREENE Co., N. Y. Rev. HENRY J. FOX, A. M., Principal. Students (either sex) received any time.

$40 PER TERM. JANUARY 2D THE NEXT TERM opens of Hudson River Institute, at Claverack, Columbia County, New-York. Rev A. FLACK, A. M., Principal.

A LADY, THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED TO give instructions on the Piano, desires to receive a few additional pupils, whom she will teach at her own or their residence. Terms reasonable. References unexceptionable. Address Mrs. V., Box 3,307 Post-office.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, (with Gymnasium,) Broadway, S. E. cor. 18th-st. Circulars at the School.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH LADY, COMPETENT TO TEACH, besides her own language, arithmetic, drawing, etc., wishes to make an engagement for the afternoon with one or two families whose children receive instruction at home, or with some persons desirous to learn French. Testimonials and City references given. Address FRENCH TEACHER, Box No. 166 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEment in a male or female school; she teaches the usual English branches, with French, (which she speaks,) German, Latin and drawing; a small salary would be accepted, as the first consideration is a comfortable home. Address A. B. C., Middletown Point Post-office, Monmouth County, New-Jersey.

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A YOUNG LADY WISHES A SITUATION in a private family to teach small children and assist with the sewing, where she can enjoy the comforts of a home. Country preferred. Address, with full particulars, KITTIE, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

BALLS.

GRAND MASONIC REUNION
OF
THE FRATERNITY OF F. AND A. M.,
FROM
THE FIRST DEGREE TO THE THIRTY-THIRD AND LAST DEGREE,
Under the sanction of the various grand bodies working in the
ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED RITE,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 20, 1859.
The Seventh Regiment band, led by Noll, consisting of fifty pieces, will furnish the music.
Regalia appertaining to the degrees of the A. and A. Rite only admitted.
Tickets, to admit one gentleman and two ladies, $3 each, and extra ladies' tickets, $1 each, can be procured at the
American Masonic Agency, No. 434 Broadway.
Hall & Sons' Music Store, No. 543 Broadway.
Mr. J. Drummond, No. 142 Chatham-st.
Robert Macoy, No. 29 Beekman-st.
Andrew Cassard, No. 53 Prince-st.
J. F. Adams, M. D., 13th-st., near 4th-av.
J. W. Simons, No. 30 Catharine-st.
J. H. H. Ward, No. 286 West 24th-st.
C. T. McClenachan, No. 5 City Hall.
George A. Barney, No. 40 Hudson-st.
Dr. James M. Austin, G. Secretary of G. Lodge, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Henry C. Banks, No. 3 John-st.
Samuel Swartz, No. 97 East 23d-st.
E. S. Vining, No. 31 Old Slip.
Charles L. Church, No. 527 Hudson-st.
E. A. Dusenberry, Washington Hotel.
Brandreth House.
Jas. Cowenhoven's music-store, under Union-place Hotel.
Astor House.
St. Nicholas Hotel.
Everett House.
Fifth-avenue Hotel.
La Farge House.
Delmonico's Hotel.
Union-place Hotel.
St. Denis Hotel.
Metropolitan Hotel.
Howard Hotel.
Firth, Pond & Co., No. 547 Broadway.
Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway.
The house will be under the management of Mr. Ed. Eddy, the well-known manager of Niblo's Theatre.
The floor will be under the supervision of Mr. Chas. F. Newton, whose ability in conducting the dansante are sufficient guarantee for the comfort of dancers.

BILLIARDS.

PHELAN'S IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION CUSHIONS, for sale by the patentee and manufacturers. Trimmings of all kinds always on hand.
O'CONNOR & COLLENDER,
Nos. 63, 65, 67 and 69 Crosby-st., New-York.

MACHINERY.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES.
I. P. MORRIS & CO.,
No. 135 Walnut-st., Philadelphia,
Manufacture and sell Ericsson's Caloric Engines.

20,000 RAILROAD TIES WANTED—Seven and one-half feet long, six inches thick, and six inches thickness, of chestnut, white oak or cedar. Apply at Staten Island Railroad Office, No. 2 Bowling-green.

POCKET KNIVES.—578 PATTERN CARDS, FOR sale cheap by WM. IRVING, No. 345 Pearl-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
WHOLESALE PRICES.
Corner of Maiden-lane and William-st.,
AT
STRASBURGER & NUHN'S,
Importers of Toys.

A GREAT DISPLAY OF
FANCY ARTICLES
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
JOHN ELLIOTT & CO.,
No. 140 6th-av.
Near 11th-st.,
Will offer on to-day
SEVERAL AUCTION LOTS
OF
FANCY VASES,
FANCY WRITING-CASES,
FANCY NOTIONS,
AND FANCY TOYS.
N. B.—Our immense and attractive assortments of REAL LACES,
LACE SETS, EMBROIDERED SETS,
AND COLLARS,
Suitable for
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Contain extraordinary bargains.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,
FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORS,
Government Building,
NO. 57 WALKER-ST.
Unquestionably the largest first-class Custom-Tailoring establishment in New-York, receiving from MESSRS. HARLOW, PAYNE & CO., Manufacturers' Agents, LONDON, ENGLAND,
By steamers and sailing vessels, throughout the season, every desirable novelty for gentlemen's dress, in fabrics of high excellence, carefully selected, and will be found, on inspection, for style, quality and prices, the best house for economy in the United States.
London, No. 4 { Articles of every description purchased in London and Paris on commission. } Paris, No. 39 Rue Coleman-st. St. Denis.
N. B.—All orders to be addressed to the New-York house.
N. B.—Agents for Sangster's Alpacca Umbrellas.
TOILET AND WARDROBE ARTICLES.

CONFECTIONERY AND CAKE.
JOHN WHITE, NO. 15 CATHARINE-STREET.
CAKE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
We offer to public patronage, during the present Holiday season, a variety of Cake and Confectionery, which for extent of assortment, quality of material and style of workmanship, cannot be surpassed by any.
Iced Cakes ornamented in the neatest manner; Pyramids, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Fancy Basket Cake, &c., &c., &c.
Those who favor us with a call will find an assortment from which they can select everything desirable for the most exquisite New-Year Table.
Orders packed and delivered in City, and country with promptness.

ARTISTIC PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A CARD.
The subscriber politely calls the attention of the public to his large and beautiful collection of FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS AND PHOTOGRAPHS of the FALMER MARBLES in PASSE-PARTOUTE—WATER and OIL-COLOR BOXES, DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, DRAWING BOOKS, &c., forming the most récherché presents for the coming holidays. W. SCHAUS, No. 620 Broadway.

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
CALHOUN & ROBBINS, Nos. 26 and 28 Vesey-st., up stairs, have just received a large assortment of fine French Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, Fancy Boxes, Head pins, Head-nets, Coiffures, and other goods, suitable for the Holiday trade, which they offer at very low prices, for cash, to the Trade only.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Children's PLAY HOUSES for sale at No. 53 West 18th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS AT ELGER'S BAZAAR.—The greatest variety of cheap and useful articles, to suit everybody; also, hair nets and fancy pins; best French kid, 80 cents; Alexandres, in all colors; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents. No. 882 Broadway, near 19th-st. N. B.—East side.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—PARIS-MADE Traveling and Shopping Bags, a beautiful and useful article—three cases just received, by JOHN C. CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—SLATE GLOBES, A great facility in teaching geography; new style of slates, which are light, comparatively noiseless, and durable. Portfolio slates, slated memorandum books, at C. T. CANDEES & CO., in M. W. DODD'S book-store, No. 506 Broadway.

LARGE EXHIBITION OF CHOCOLATES and Sugar Toys, suitable for decorating Christmas Trees, at Mr. MENDES' Chocolate manufactory, No. 645 Broadway. The exhibition of fancy boxes commences Dec. 20.

MUSICAL.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS
Removed to No. 202 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Depôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years,
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.
Purchasers may rely upon these instruments. They are warranted for five years, and the prices moderate.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN GRAND PIANOS.
STEINWAY & SONS invite artists and the public in general to call and examine their newly-invented OVERSTRING GRAND PIANO, which, for power and quality of tone, is pronounced superior to any other grand piano by all who have examined it, among whom are the best musical judges of the country, such as B. GOLDBECK, TH. HAGEN, (Ed. of the *Musical Review*,) U. C. HILL, W. A. KING, W. MASON, R. G. TIMM, H. A. WOLLENHAUPT, A. H. WOOD, O. SAAR, and many others. STEINWAY & SONS,
Manufacturers, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,
OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing."
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY, Warerooms at the Music-store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 545 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HAINES BROTHERS
PIANO FORTES
For sale low at their new warerooms No. 626 Broadway, (next door to Laura Keene's Theatre.) Pianos to rent.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.
Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300
T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

A MAGNIFICENT DOUBLE-ROUND SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—The greatest bargain; made by the best City makers; finished in the most elaborate style, with elegant leaf carving all round; has round corners; back finished same as the front; exquisite, rich tone, short time in use, and without a blemish, and warranted; cost $400, price $225. N. B.—An object made for cash. Call and judge this superb piano, at the dwelling No. 676 6th-av., near 39th-st., next door to the Murray Hill Hotel. Apply for four days, day or evening.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 431 Broome-st.; also at their Depôt, No. 22 Cortlandt-st.

PIANOS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fine-toned 7-octaves, in elegant rosewood cases, at $185, $200, $225, $250, $300, &c. Good SECOND-HAND PIANOS at $40, $80, $100, $135. One "Chickering" at $125. T. H. CHAMBERS, Piano Manufacturer, Bible House, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers No. 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 5 years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st. A splendid assortment of HOLIDAY PIANOS, warranted for three years in every respect, very low for cash. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS OF SUPERIOR quality, new and second-hand, for sale or to rent, at reduced prices. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BOOKS—BOOKS.
ALBUMS, PORTFOLIOS, WRITING DESKS, BIBLES, Psalmodies, and Common Prayer with a large stock of Juveniles, and many other articles, suitable for Holiday Presents. The subscriber not being able to sell out his business as yet, is still open for sale, and has laid in a large stock, which he intends to sell cheaper than he has ever done before, and he thinks cheaper than any other in this City. A. MAZE, No. 237 Bleecker-st., opposite Lekoy. He will amaze you with cheap books.

A LARGE AND SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Holiday Books for presents from all the publishers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, from six to fifty dollars. Country dealers supplied at the lowest cash prices at N. TIBBALS & CO'S Bookstore, No. 118 Nassau-st.

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1860, will be published on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at No. 158 Nassau-st.

GOULD'S LAWYERS' DIARY FOR 1860. Will be published on Wednesday next, the 21st inst., at No. 158 Nassau-st.

DRY GOODS.

A CARD TO LADIES.
BULPIN'S RETIREMENT FROM RETAIL TRADE.
HIS ENTIRE STOCK
OF
VALUABLE CLOAKS AND FURS
all to be sold off
WITHIN THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS,
TOTALLY REGARDLESS OF COST!
In consequence of
RETIREMENT FROM THE RETAIL BUSINESS.
The subscriber tenders his thanks to the Ladies of New-York, and the public generally, for the very liberal patronage he has received for the last ten years, and respectfully acquaints them that, having made arrangements to form a new firm for the purpose of conducting an exclusively wholesale trade,
HIS WELL-KNOWN ESTABLISHMENT,
NO. 361 BROADWAY,
will positively close for retail business on or about
THE 25TH OF JANUARY, 1860,
until which time he will offer to the public the whole of his valuable stock of
NEW AND ELEGANT
CLOAKS AND FURS,
at a reduction of from 30 to 45 per cent. from regular prices.
As the entire stock must positively be sold within the period quoted, it is simply deemed necessary to state that so great an opportunity for purchasing really fine goods at very low prices has seldom before occurred, as the reduction in price will, on every article, be real and not imaginary—which fact will be quite apparent on inspection. NO. 361 BROADWAY,
19th December, 1859.
GEORGE BULPIN.

GOODS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT
LOWER PRICES THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.
VIZ:
RICH SILK ROBES,
RICH VELVET ROBES,
RICH SILKS BY THE YARD,
EVENING ROBES IN GREAT VARIETY, from $5 upward,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES,
At 75c., worth 10s.
FINE ALL-WOOL DELAINE ROBES,
At $5, worth $10.
PLAID AND PLAIN OTTOMAN CLOTHS,
PLAID AND PLAIN IRISH POPLIN.
LACES IN SETS, COLLARS, COIFFURES, BARBES, &c. EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.
SHAWLS AT $5, WORTH $10.
ALSO,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT
OF
DRESS GOODS,
SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At $1 PER DRESS, and upward,
Cut up in Dress Quantities, marked in Plain Figures, and arranged on the Centre Tables for the convenience of Customers.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
At No. 355 BROADWAY.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR
SHAWLS AND SCARFS!
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
IN
CHOICE AND ELEGANT DESIGNS,
RECEIVED PER STEAMSHIP PERSIA,
WILL BE OPEN AT RETAIL, on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
No. 355 BROADWAY.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
WE HAVE NOW IN STORE
The most magnificent assortment of
LADIES' CLOAKS OF THE SEASON,
IN EVERY MATERIAL,
All of which are reduced to
LESS THAN COST,
In order to dispose of as many as possible before
THE FIRST OF JANUARY.
200 children's cloaks, just manufactured from remnants, at half prices.
We are offering our entire SHAWL STOCK
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GENUINE FURS,
Of our own manufacture, of every description, and guaranteed as represented,
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES
for old and moth-eaten goods.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

RICH SILKS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
No. 481 Broadway.
Will offer on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
1,000 PIECES RICH SILKS,
Reduced from $1 25
to 75 cents per yard.
Also,
1,000 PIECES EXTRA QUALITY,
Only $1 per yard,
Reduced from $1 75.
Also,
YARD-WIDE RICH SILKS,
$2 and $2 50 per yard,
Reduced from $4.
Observe the name and number.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 481 Broadway.

RICH DRESS GOODS
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT G. M. BODINE'S,
1,000 Dresses of English Print,
At 10 cents per yard.
Also,
500 PIECES PARIS PRINTED DE LAINES IN NEW DESIGNS.
1,000 PIECES BAYADERE POPLINS,
At 25 cents per yard.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
At G. M. BODINE'S,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.
1,000 dozen
Fine Hemmed Handkerchiefs,
At $2 25 per dozen,
Worth $4.
Also,
1,000 dozen
Superfine Hemmed Hankerchiefs,
At $3 per dozen,
Worth $6.
G. M. BODINE,
NO. 481 BROADWAY.

481 BROADWAY.
G. M. BODINE
WILL OFFER, DEC. 19,
1,000 FRENCH WORKED COLLARS,
AT FIFTY CENTS,
VALUE $1 00.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!
Continuation of the great sale
AT KINZEY'S
Until January 1, in order to sell off the entire stock of Collars, Sleeves, Rich Sets, Handkerchiefs, Bands, Veils, Velvet Trimmings, Mitts, Kid Gloves, Fancy Goods of all kinds.
5,000 Needlework Collars, 12½ cents, 18 cents, 25 cents.
300 Needlework Sets, 44 cents, 75 cents, to $2 50.
2,000 Gents' Linen Handerchiefs, 6½c.
500 Bunches Rich French Flowers,
1,000 Pairs Flowers for Christmas Trees, 6 cents.
600 Bunches White, Blue and Pink Feathers, 6 cts.
1,000 Chenelle Head-dresses, 50 cents, 75 cents.
1,000 Ribbon, Lace, and Flower Head-dresses, 50 cents to $1 50.
1,500 yards Silk Illusions for Dresses, 12½ cents.
1,000 Lace Veils, 18 cents, 25 cents, 31 cents.
2,000 pairs Kid Gloves, 25 cents, 31 cents.
1,000 pieces White Blonde Laces.
Rich Dress Trimmings in Velvet and Silk. A fine assortment of Fancy Goods, Fancy Boxes, Reticules and Toys for the Holidays. $15,000 worth of Goods for Presents.
20,000 yards Ribbons, all styles, 30 cents to 50 cents,
At the Cheap Lace and Embroidery Store,
KINZEY'S, No. 223 8th-av.,
between 21st and 22d sts.

PREPARATION FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A. T. STEWART & CO. will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 19, bargains in
SILKS, DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, CLOAKS, LACE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, BLANKETS, FLANNELS, LINENS, &c., &c, &c.
Please call and examine.

SILKS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
250 pieces Rich Heavy Bayadere and Chene PLAID SILKS,
75 cents and $1 per yard.
Greatly below their present value.

DRESS GOODS.
150 Pieces VELOURS OTTOMAN will be opened on Monday, Dec. 19,
At 75 cents per yard,
(Value $1.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
200 pieces really heavy PLAID AND BAYADERE POULT DE SOIES, 4s. 6d. per yard,
(Cost to import 75c.)
A. T. STEWART & CO.

JAPANESE SILKS, WORK AND FANCY BOXES, &c., &c.
CANTON Crapes, silks, satins, shawls, fancy curiosities.
CALCUTTA and Delhi scarfs, shawls, silk hdkfs silk, &c.
SHANGHAI pine-apple dress gauze and wash silks.
MANILLA embroidered pine-apple hdkfs, sleeves, cuffs, &c.
PARIS AND SPANISH fans, every color and newest styles.
PARIS AND SPANISH fans, every color and newest styles.
CANTON sandalwood, ivory and other handsome fans.
CANTON sandalwood, ivory and other handsome fans.
IRISH Bogoak bracelets, brooches, ear-drops, pins, &c.
SWISS carved fancy boxes, &c., from the London Exhibition.
AMERICAN Indian beads and bark work, feather fans, &c.
GERMAN fancy articles for the Holiday sales; also, carved chess and checkermen, card cases and many other articles of the most desirable and curious descriptions ever offered for sale in this City.
FOUNTAIN & CO., No. 653 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

REDUCTION FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
AT RETAIL.
SILKS AT 62½ and 75 CTS. PER YARD.
UNION PLAIDS AT 20 CTS. PER YARD.
500 PIECES DELAINES, at 12½ cts. per yard,
For Christmas Presents.
RICH PRINTED DELAINES,
From 30 to 63 cts. per yard. Beautiful Goods.
LUPIN'S MERINOES AND OTHER DRESS GOODS,
In great variety.
ALSO,
MAGNIFICENT VELVET ROBES,
OF EXCLUSIVE PATTERN,
From $25 to $50.
NOW OPEN AT
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
No. 335 Broadway,
corner of Worth-st.,
Respectfully call the attention of ladies to their elegant stock of
MOURNING GOODS,
Consisting of
LUPIN'S BOMBAZINES,
LUPIN'S MERINOES,
LUPIN'S DOUBLE-FOLD DELAINES,
EMPRESS CLOTH,
CRAPES AND CRAPE VEILS,
NORWICH POPLINS, &c., &c.
Their stock of ENGLISH BOMBAZINES claims especial notice.
Also,
MOURNING THIBET SHAWLS,
Of beautiful texture and finish.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS
AT REDUCED PRICES,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
BEAVER,
TRICOT, and
VELVET CLOAKS
OF THE MOST ELEGANT PATTERNS.
SCOTCH and FRENCH SHAWLS
Of Beautiful Designs,
Just landed.
ALSO,
BROCHE and MIDDLESEX
LONG and SQUARE SHAWLS,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
Now Open at
No. 335 BROADWAY, corner of Worth-st.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!
ANOTHER GREAT REDUCTION OF RICH SILKS.
Will open, on MONDAY, Dec. 19,
50 pieces New Styles, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 50.
50 pieces 75 cents per yard, reduced from $1 25.
100 pieces 5s. per yard, reduced from $1.
75 pieces at 4s. and 4s. 6d., worth 6s.
Ladies will please look at these Silks before purchasing elsewhere.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
AT LOW PRICES!
MUSLIN DELAINES, 1s. and 1s. 6d., worth 1s. 6d. and 2s.
YARD-WIDE ENGLISH PRINTS, 1s., worth 1s. 6d.
DOUBLE-FOLD PARAMATTAS, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
Also, a complete assortment of LOW-PRICE DRESS GOODS, from 1s. 6d. per yard to 4s.,
SUITABLE FOR
CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
KID GLOVES FOR THE MILLION!
OPENED THIS DAY, 500 dozen FRENCH KID GLOVES, at 5s. per pair, equal to any Gloves in the market, and never have been sold for less than 7s.
Ladies may rest assured that these Goods are a superior quality, and the most decided bargain ever offered in this City.

691 BROADWAY,
BETWEEN AMITY AND 4TH-STS.
WILKES & MOYNAN,
Will open on Monday, Dec. 19, 100 pieces more VALENTIA PLAIDS, suitable for Holiday presents, at 1s. 6d. per yard, former price 2s. 6d. and 3s. Also, 100 pieces all wool De Laine, full Chintz, at 2s. 6d. and 3s. per yard, former price 4s. and 4s. 6d.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19,
FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
A large lot of Ladies' Hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs at $2 25 per dozen, worth $3 50 per dozen.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN.
Also, 1,000 Fine Cambric Collars, at 2s. 6d. and 3s each, worth 4s. and 5s.

NO. 691 BROADWAY,
Between Amity and 4th sts.
WILKES & MOYNAN
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, Dec. 19,
A large assortment of Ladies' Fine Cambric Sets, at $1 50 and $2, WORTH $3 AND $4 EACH.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY,
Are now offering,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES,
A large assortment of new and elegant
EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,
Selected and Imported expressly
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
Also, every variety of
LOW-PRICED EMBROIDERIES.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SILKS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
ELEGANT PARIS ROBES, IN GREAT VARIETY.
RICH BAYADERE STRIPED AND PLAID DRESS SILKS.
VERY RICH EVENING SILKS AND ROBES.
ALSO,
A full assortment of desirable styles Low-Priced Plaids, Bayadere, Stripes, &c., &c., &c.
And at stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.,
Are now offering, at prices
REDUCED
FOR THE HOLIDAYS!
A large and elegant assortment of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Curtain Materials, Lace Curtains, Draperies, Tassels Bands, Curtain Fixtures of every kind,
GILT CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES,
And a large and desirable Stock of
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RODS, &c., &c., &c.

HOLIDAY DRESS GOODS!
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
PRICES REDUCED!!!
Paris Poplins, Paris Printed Cashmeres, Wool Plaids, French Merinoes, M. de Laines, De Beges, Silk and Worsted Crossovers, Lustres, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A full assortment of Plain and Fancy Irish Poplins, of the celebrated manufacture of Pim Brothers, Dublin,
AND
A very large assortment of LOW-PRICED DRESS GOODS of every description.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION,
SELLING AT LESS THAN
COST OF IMPORTATION.
291 KELTY, BROS. & LUM. 291
Broadway, New-York.

CURTAINS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.
In order to close out the balance of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS OF CURTAIN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS,
Are now offering to the retail trade.

Lace and Muslin Curtains, per set	$1 75 to $20 00
French Brocatel, per set	70 00 to 85 00
German Brocatel, per set	40 00 to 80 00
Reps and Lasting	20 00 to 30 00
Satin Delaine	15 00 to 25 00
Tapestry and Cloth	35 00 to 45 00
English Damask	10 00 to 15 00

Including Cornices and Trimmings complete.
Their stock of
CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS
has been selected by one of the firm, from the best European markets, and comprises the richest and most extensive assortment of these goods to be found in this City. They invite the inspection of the retail trade.

WINDOW SHADES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
GOLD AND PAINTED WINDOW SHADES,
OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.
Of the handsomest designs and best materials, put up to windows from $2 to $10 per pair.
SOLOMON & HART,
No. 369 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, DEC. 19,
The balance of their Fall importation of
LACE GOODS,
At low prices, consisting of
POINT D'ALENCON,
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On Monday, Dec. 19.
For the convenience of customers

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC 19, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

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Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Everybody's Friend—Forty and Fifty.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Distant Relations.

WINTER GARDEN—The Octoroon.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Ravels.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—The Somnambulist—Better Late than Never.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Our Irish Cousin—Po-ca-hon-tas.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Paul Pry—Evening—Lady of Lyons—Hercules.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Putnam, the Iron Son of '76—Circus Feats—The French Spy.

FRENCH THEATRE—Mr. Sam Cowell's Concerts.

M. DU CHAILLU'S COLLECTION, No. 635 Broadway—Gorillas, &c.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Abbott's Collection of Egyptian Antiquities.

HARDINGE'S ART STUDIO, University, Washington-square—Gainsborough's Pictures.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—Historical Picture of Charles I. By Velasquez.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Rossiter & Mignot's Painting "The Home of Washington after the War."

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *Vanderbilt* at this port, and the *North American* at Portland, having achieved remarkable Winter passages from England, furnish us with European advices to the 8th inst. There is little of stirring interest in the news. The arrangements for the forthcoming Congress, now fixed definitively for Jan. 5, still engross public attention, to the exclusion of other political topics. The invitations of both France and Austria have been received at the several leading Courts, and prominent names have been selected by rumor to act as representatives. At a Cabinet Council of the British Ministry, it was resolved not to delegate Lord Palmerston to act for England, but to leave the duty to Lord Cowley, and a colleague yet to be indicated. Martinez de la Rosa is mentioned as the Plenipotentiary of Spain. The Pope has not yet signified his consent to participate in the Congress. In the meantime affairs in Central Italy wear a more satisfactory aspect. The Chevalier Buoncompagni had succeeded in countervailing the objections to his acceptance of the Government of the Duchies, by assuming the minor title of Governor-General, and giving assurances of his entire subjection to the determinations of the Congress. He had gone to Florence. The vacancy in the Prussian Ministry had been filled by the assignment to Gen. Von Roon of the Port-folio of War. A new Ministry had also been inaugurated at Copenhagen, M. Bottwitt being the Premier. The Spanish war upon Morocco was proceeding with energy. The odds are apparently in favor of the invaders; but two victories, obtained the one on the 25th, and the other on the 30th ult., were only won at the cost of severe losses. From Japan we learn that the Japanese Embassy Extraordinary to the United States is to embark on board the *Powhatan* on the 22d of February next. The London Stock market, in view of the better feeling toward France, and the approaching Congress, exhibited great buoyancy, Consols closing on the 6th at 97⅛ @97¼ for money.

Advices from Brazil, received by way of England, extend to Nov. 9. Little of interest had transpired at Rio. The Emperor and the Court were still absent at the North. Their time had been so far spent chiefly in the interior; but they were expected at Bahia on Nov. 30, and at Pernambuco presently after.

The news from Buenos Ayres is of more active hostilities between the River Plate belligerents. After the Argentine fleet had forced the passage of the river at Martin Garcia, as already detailed in the Times, it had proceeded up the river hotly pursued by the Buenos Ayrean fleet. The story runs that when the latter had approached very nearly within range of the victorious squadron, the commander, disregarding the remonstrances of the officers, had ordered the chase to be suspended, and had dropped down stream. The Argentine vessels reached Saint Nicholas, Oct. 18. In the meantime, Gen. Urquiza had advanced from Rosario with his army, and entered the State of Buenos Ayres. On the 23d of October the two armies, each about 10,000 strong, encountered each other at Cepeda. After sustaining a severe shock, Urquiza had remained master of the field, capturing several guns abandoned by the Buenos Ayreans; and, having reposed, had marched upon Buenos Ayres, and at the moment the steamer sailed was within a short distance of the city.

We have received late advices from the African Squadron. The steamer *San Jacinto*, which left this port in July, arrived at Porto Praya Aug. 18, with her machinery disabled. An examination of the vessel resulted in a verdict of her unseaworthiness, but upon the arrival of the flag-officer on board the *Constellation*, the decision was overruled, and the *San Jacinto* was ordered to proceed on her voyage to the west coast of Africa. She arrived at Monrovia on the 25th October in safety, and found the *Constellation* there. The *San Jacinto* was to leave in a few days for the Congo River.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday. Its members were however busied with the discussion of Committees, the programme heretofore obtaining proving distasteful to all sides. One very important alteration is said to be the restoration of Mr. Douglas to the Chairmanship of the Committee on Territories—Mr. Green, of Missouri, resigning to make way. It is also stated that Mr. Douglas has abandoned the project of a visit at the South.

The House of Representatives on Saturday made no advance toward organization. Mr. Larrabee, of Wisconsin, (Dem.) had the floor, and followed the lead of Mr. Vallandigham of Ohio, in defining the position of the Northwestern Democracy. His attacks upon the Republican party for their irrepressible sympathy with the Abolitionists, were, if not well grounded, at least very forcibly urged. The two ballots that followed signified nothing. The whole number voting was 228, rendering 115 necessary to a choice. Upon both ballots Mr. Sherman had 111; upon the second Mr. Bocock fell from 85 to 84, and Mr. BotelER from 23 to 15, the votes thus lost enuring to Mr. Briggs, of New-York, who had in the interval been nominated by Mr. Bouligny of Louisiana. The scattering votes in both instances amounted to 9.

Cook and Coppic, after the failure of their attempt to escape from Charlestown jail, drew up a statement of the operations attending that effort, which has since been published. They declare that they received no aid from any person whatever. The remains of Cook arrived in this City on Saturday evening, and will be interred at 10 A M. to-morrow, from No. 114 South Ninth-street, Williamsburgh, the residence of Mr. Sam. L. Harris. The Consistory of Dr. Porter's Dutch Reformed Church, of which Cook's brother-in-law is a member, refused to allow the latter the privilege of holding the funeral services in the church, unless upon a guarantee that the face of the deceased should not be exposed to public view.

In consequence of the easterly storm prevailing on Saturday, the steamers *Fulton* and *Edinburgh*, for Europe, together with several Southern steamers, came to anchor at the Southwest Spit, and remained until they gale abated, after which they all proceeded on their voyages.

The Board of City Canvassers, on Saturday, after receiving the report of the Special Committe appointed to take testimony with regard to the circumstances attending the preparation of the returns from the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, declared the canvass of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward closed, thus throwing out the vote from the Fourth District. A motion to reconsider the question was adopted, however, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. today.

The attempt to sell the leases of the Brooklyn Ferries proved to be a failure; the Comptroller at the critical moment being stopped by an injunction of the Supreme Court of Columbia County. The injunction is said to be founded on an act of the Legislature of 1845, assigning all authority over the ferries to three Commissioners.

Rev. Dr. Raphall, of the Green-street Synagogue, made a fervent appeal, on Saturday morning, on behalf of the Hebrew families who have fled from Morocco to Gibraltar. Several hundred dollars were raised for the relief of the sufferers. The movement will probably extend to other synagogues.

In the case of Dr. Schilling, claimed by the Government of Wurtemburg under the extradition laws, the United States Commissioner Betts has given his opinion upon the motion to discharge, overruling the motion and declaring the treaty between the United States and the Kingdom of Wurtemberg a valid one. The case proceeds on its merits to-morrow before the same Commissioner.

The New-York City Tract Society held its 33d anniversary meeting last evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Drs. Lathrop and Hoge.

Dr. Cahill, the noted Irish controversialist, lectured last evening at the Academy of Music, upon the "Insufficiency of Reason in Matters of Religion." The speaker, as well as Archbishop Hughes, who introduced him, was frequently and vehemently applauded by a vast and delighted audience.

A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was held in Jersey City on Saturday evening. Speeches were made by Gen. Talmage and Messrs. Jackson, Riker, Dodge and Wortendyke.

The Stock Market closed on Saturday afternoon with rather a firm tone and less excitement than on the previous day or two in New-York Central. The closing price, 78¼@¾. Erie, Hudson and Illinois Central Shares firmer, and State Stocks steady. A good employment for Money, in Discounts at 7 ₱ cent., but the supply at call in advance of the wants of the Brokers, at 6 ₱ cent. Exchange on London 109½, and Paris f.5.17½@f.5.16¼. The steamers for Europe took out $611,000 in Mexican Silver and Bar Gold.

Cotton was very quiet, but was steady. Flour was inactive and depressed. Wheat was quite dull. Corn was in demand at firmer rates. Rio Coffee was in good request. Sugars and Molasses were less freely dealt in, as were likewise Rice, Hay, Naval Stores, Oils, Tallow, Whisky and most kinds of Provisions. Metals were sparingly purchased. Hides and Leather were inquired for. Freights were quiet, with 429 vessels of all classes in port.

The Union Meeting.

The "Union Meeting" which is to be held at the Academy of Music, in this City, to-night, will depend for its justification against the sneers and scoffs which have been heaped by the partisan Press upon it, and upon those who have been instrumental in calling it together, very much upon the tone and temper of the conservatism to which it shall give expression. For these will determine the weight which it is to have with the Northern public, and to that weight alone can its managers look with any confidence for the influence which they hope it may exert upon the South. The passions of the Southern people have been roused, and not unjustly roused, by the events of the last few weeks at the North, to a pitch of angry hostility against our existing National compact, which very few men at the North, we believe, either can or do truly appreciate. Southern representatives in Congress are no longer engaged in exciting the feelings of their constituents; they are rather doing their best to persuade the masses of the Southern people into a little longer patience, and are repressing rather than encouraging the fevered forces of the Disunion sentiment at the South. All that we can learn of the state of things in the slaveholding States, whether from private or from public sources, goes to confirm us in these convictions, the gravity of which none but an idiot or the fool of the Scriptures, scattering firebrands and death, and calling it sport, can for a moment question. Cheap twaddle about the overwhelming force of the North, the laws of trade, and the Micawberish certainty that something will turn up to put the matter right, and let us move on as comfortably as before, is utterly out of place in the presence of the actual condition of the Southern mind, and the circumstances by force of which that condition has been developed. It is in simple truth a supreme duty of patriotism for us of the North to convince our Southern kinsmen at this moment, if convince them we can, that we have not accepted John Brown as the prophet of Northern policy in the National Government, and that we are prepared to abide in the spirit of our fathers, by the terms of this Union of States, which has rested from the first on the basis of reciprocal good-will, confidence and loyalty, and cannot possibly be perpetuated upon any other foundation whatever.

It is to help in the good work that the citizens of New-York are invited to assemble to-night. How can their efforts be turned to the best account—to any account, indeed, at all? This is the practical question which should be paramount in the minds of all who are to be "of authority" in these proceedings, it must be remembered. The Southern people have simply to turn to the lists of Congress to see that the party called Republican wields a tremendous power in the Northern States. They have been sedulously assured by reckless orators and writers, both at the North and the South that this party was at the back of John Brown in his enterprise, that its members and leaders are pledged like John Brown to a persistent and invasive warfare upon the institution of Slavery everywhere and always, at the South as well as at the North. If, then, the Union meetings of the Northern cities, however numerously attended, and by whatever influential sections of the community, shall give the slightest countenance to this Southern belief in regard to the Republican Party and its aims—if, indeed, they do not earnestly and clearly set forth the ungrounded and perilous character of this belief, they must fail, in the very nature of things, to relieve the South from the least pressure of the indignation and fear which are now doing their wild work almost unchecked from Maryland to Texas. If the conservatism of New-York, for instance, shall pronounce itself, like Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, an "armed neutral" on the subject of Slavery, and profess a "serene indifference" to the great antagonistic waves of opinion on that subject which are now meeting in fierce collision at so many points in America, what aid or comfort can thinking Southern men be expected to take from its fraternal voice? Southern men know that the overwhelming force of public opinion in the Northern States has been opposed to Slavery from the hour of our national birth. They know that the Constitution itself, with its guarantees of all sovereign domestic rights to the slaveholding States, was drawn up by men, a majority of whom would gladly have seen Slavery abolished throughout the Republic, had it been practicable to procure such a result without infringing on the sacredness of order and law. They know that this abstract opposition to Slavery has taken a concrete form whenever it could do so lawfully, ever since our Independence was assumed; that it brought about the Missouri Compromise with the full cooperation of Southern statesmen; that it has abolished the last vestiges of Slavery in all the original colonies in w[illegible] Mason & Dixon's line; th[illegible] a tremendous engine of political p[illegible] frantic attempt to force Slavery beyond its existing Northern limits. They know, therefore, that if opposition and a determined resolution not to suffer it to be carried anywhere where it does not march under the banner of the plainest prescriptive right, and conceded compromise, are to be reckoned synonymous with Republicanism; and Republicanism to be confounded with Abolitionism; and Abolitionism to be accepted as the living doctrine of John Brown, then all further attempts at preserving the Union must be idle and useless. The logic which must lead the South to this conclusion is irresistible and adamantine if the premises are sound.

Now it is the office of such meetings at the North as this of to-night to show the South, since it needs to be shown, that these premises are not sound; that, on the contrary, they are as flimsy and valueless as possible. To assure the North that a man may be honestly opposed to Slavery without being a Republican; and that a man may be a Republican without being an Abolitionist, may seem very much like the process which Mr. Webster so contemptuously described as reënacting the laws of nature. But the South needs this assurance, and the South ought to have it, honestly, clearly, and manfully put forward.

No Southern man who really wishes to see the Union maintained can ask any other assurance than this; or expect the North to prove its loyalty to the Constitution by disavowing the opinions, the convictions, the moral and mental life of its whole past history. Northern conservatism, to have weight with the North must be Northern as well as conservative. If it can have no weight with the North it can assuredly be of no use to the South. What we have now to offer to the South is what we offered eighty years ago, fraternal loyalty to them, in loyalty also to ourselves.

A Gleam of Good Sense.

Time and reflection always afford the best corrections for such a heated public sentiment as has prevailed for the last few weeks in the South, and especially in Virginia. The excitement was perfectly natural, and so were the indignation and resentment by which it was attended. We cannot blame any community for being roused to anger by such an invasion of their peace as that for which Brown and his accomplices have paid the just forfeit of their lives,—nor is it strange, perhaps, under all the circumstances of the case, that they should have included the great mass of the people of the North in the same condemnation. But such an impression as this could not possibly be permanent; and we are glad to perceive already indications of a more just and truthful estimate of Northern sentiment in the capital of Virginia.

We copied from the Richmond *Examiner*, on Saturday, a paper circulated there for signatures, and pledging the signers to have no trade or intercourse whatever with "any person known, or generally reputed to be an *Abolitionist*." This proposition in itself may or may not be wise,—that point we do not propose to discuss just now. But the pledge recognizes the difference between open and avowed enemies of Southern rights, and those who recognize and respect those rights without surrendering their own opinions on the subject of Slavery. The signers of it declare that they are not disposed to "make mere differences of opinion as to the benefits or evils of Slavery ground of quarrel with their fellow-citizens of the Northern States"—still less of "interrupting their social business intercourse." They "draw a broad line of distinction between those who differ from them as men entitled to their free opinions may differ," and those who make such difference the ground of hatred, insult, and active interference with Southern rights; and while they will hold no terms with the latter, they will not attempt to punish or coerce the former into conformity with their opinions.

This is a step decidedly in advance of the hot-headed, indiscriminate, irrational fury with which ultra Southern journalists have permitted themselves to denounce everybody who would not assent to their extremest views on the subject of Slavery. Naturally enough it encounters their sharpest opposition. The *Examiner*,—the journal which advised an alliance of the Southern States with Louis Napoleon, giving him free trade in exchange for the use of his army,—exhorts the Virginians, with great vehemence, not to be misled by any such plausible but inadequate scheme for redressing their grievances. Nothing but total non-intercourse with the *entire North* will accomplish the object. There must be no distinction of persons,—no attempt to draw lines of difference,—no toleration of any differences of opinion whatever upon this subject. That journal is even alarmed at the development of such a proposition. It says:

"At the very moment when we had flattered ourselves that the merchants of Richmond were responding to the patriotic calls of their country customers for direct importations and an encouragement of our domestic manufactures, we are virtually assured by this pledge that nothing of the sort is designed or intended. For the pledge looks to a *continuance of the purchase of Northern goods and manufactures in the cities of the Free States, from Northern agents*, qualified by a discrimination of friends from enemies which never can be effectually made. The circulation of this pledge, and its approval by our citizens, *will put a most effectual stop to that patriotic scheme for the establishment of a line of packets, which has recently been commenced with so much energy.*"

The *Examiner* had made up its mind to a dissolution of the Union, and to commercial non-intercourse with the North as a preliminary step to that event. The appearance of this pledge shows that the people even of Richmond are by no means prepared for such a contingency—that they are still rational enough and patriotic enough to draw just distinctions, and to tolerate essential differences of opinion, and that they will not yet sacrifice the benefits of the Union for the fancied advantages of an impracticable sectional independence.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has encountered a difficulty of another kind in the way of its non-intercourse with the Northern States. It has discovered that it would be utter folly and self-destruction for Virginia to venture upon such a step alone. It says:

"The remedy that Virginia proposes should be adopted by all the Southern States, or *else our people will become tributary to Baltimore*; and for our part, Abolitionism is but little worse than Plug-Uglyism. The remedy should exclude Northern manufactures and importations from *all* the Southern States, or else *the tax will simply oppress the people of Virginia*, without reaching the injury. * * It is impossible for any one State to effectually influence Northern legislation by State action. *The trade of no single State is sufficient to revolutionize public opinion.* * * The Northern States well know that if any single State casts itself off from commercial intercourse with the North, it *subjects its people to inconvenience and want*, which may be quietly submitted to during such an excitement as that which at present exists; but *when that excitement has worn off, the people will no longer* [illegible] *inconvenience* from which the other South[illegible] *are exempt.*"

[illegible] of the case is perfectly just, and [illegible] ght be carried a good deal further. The *Enquirer's* argument is just as valid for all the Southern States as for any one of them. During a brief period of high excitement, a community may subject itself to serious inconvenience for the gratification of a resentment or in punishment of a grievous wrong. But neither one State nor twenty States will submit to heavy losses, to serious privations, or to exorbitant charges for any great length of time, or except under the pressure of some immediate emergency. If the whole course of our national commerce could be changed in six months, or if within a year, or even two years, the South could hope to establish a direct trade with Europe, which should supply their wants as fully, as cheaply and as conveniently as the present arrangement, they might possibly endure the deprivations and inconveniences of non-intercourse with the North for that time,—though even the original colonies, when struggling for independence, were unequal to such a test. But ten years would not suffice for such a consummation. And although, under the present excitement, every Southern State should assent to the league which the *Enquirer* advocates, and pledge themselves to have no intercourse whatever with the North, half of them would withdraw, and every one of them would violate the agreement before the first packet had made its first voyage on the line of a direct foreign trade. We do not underrate the excitement of the South, nor the strength of its resentment. But the laws of trade are stronger than laws of the legislature, and the social, personal and pecuniary necessities of a great community outlast and outweigh their most vehement passions.

Dodging One's Creditors.—One of the "curiosities of debt" has recently come to light in the English bankruptcy Courts. The Scotch law, it appears, affords as many facilities for fraudulent debtors as it once afforded to clandestine marriages, so that by a few title-simple proceedings, anybody who has been a resident in that ancient Kingdom for forty days, can wipe off all old scores and begin the world anew. The place which has been to gentlemen in difficulties what Gretna Green used to be to ardent lovers, is, it appears, the Western Isles, off the coast. English debtors run up to those latitudes, take up their abode in the Isle of Mull or the Isle of Skye, and remain there in seclusion for forty days. That time-honored period having elapsed, they notify their creditors in London or Liverpool that "Brown, or Smith, of the Isle of Mull," is about to absolve himself of his liabilities before the proper Court on a certain day. The creditor is quite satisfied that no "Brown or Smith, of the Isle of Mull," owes him anything, probably never heard of such a person, and takes no further notice of it; and is astounded to find in a week or two, that "Brown of Mull," is the identical Brown of the Strand Holborn, who was largely indebted to him for goods sold and delivered, and his release under the Act, he would certainly have vigorously opposed. It is then, however, too late, and he finds to his astonishment that when Brown, after forty days, designates himself as of Mull or Skye, he designates himself with perfect legal accuracy.

There has lately, however, been an *exposé* of the practice in the case of the defaulting banker, Stephens, which bids fair to consign these pleasant retreats to the same useless obscurity as old Gretna itself.

Heavy Burden.—Canvassing and Collecting Agents from the North in Mississippi are now said to require the guarantee of an editor, both as to their own character and that of the house with which they are connected, before they can be allowed to travel in the State. We think it is hardly fair to impose this burden upon the Press without a liberal scale of remuneration fixed by law. A Mississippi editor already enjoys no sinecure. Every one of his articles runs a fair chance of involving him in sanguinary difficulties with brethren of the Pen, and if to this constant source of anxiety were added the onerous and responsible duty of examining into the antecedents of all the strolling Yankees who pass that way, we fear the Mississippi Press would speedily display symptoms of aberration which would place the State in danger. It is no small matter to vouch for an average Yankee peddler "drummer." His "notions" upon all subjects are summary, and his skill in concealing his heresies unrivaled; and we fear some of the fraternity would soon bring their editorial patrons to shame and confusion. The Legislature should therefore authorize a handsome fee, demandable and receivable, on every editorial *visé*, European fashion. This done, we think the State of Mississippi would hold together a while longer.

Prof. Morse in Court.—A suit has been pending in the Supreme Court of this State for some time, brought by Mr. Charles Spear, of Boston, against Prof. Morse, for the recovery of damages for having sold to him a telegraph privilege which was deemed not valid by reason of a certain condition of things. The suit was terminated on Wednesday by a verdict against Prof. Morse of $1,590.

From the manner in which the case was presented and reported, the impression is liable to be made that Prof. Morse had been guilty of some sort of fraud, of which the verdict against him might be deemed proof. In justice to Prof. M. a few facts ought to be known. 1. Prof. Morse personally was ignorant of the whole transaction, the negotiations for the sale of the patent privilege in question having been conducted by his agent, Hon. Amos Kendall, for the sum of $1,200. 2. The negotiation and sale by his agent occurred under the following circumstances: Prof. Morse's first patent, about to expire in 1854, was extended seven years by the Commissioner of Patents. According to decisions frequently made, Prof. Morse was advised by legal counsel that assignees, unless specially made parties to the extension, do not participate in its privileges. Hence he was led to believe that the title to the patent as extended vested exclusively in himself; consequently that none of his former assignees could grant a patent privilege. F. O. J. Smith, Esq., one of these assignees, holding one-fourth of the right under the first patent, took issue, and, perhaps, for the sole purpose of testing the question, sold to parties a quarter right. Prof. Morse, by his agent, and in his capacity as sole proprietor, sold the exclusive right to other parties, over the same territory. This case of conflict thus came before the Circuit Court of the United States in Boston, and Judge Curtis gave a decision that F. O. J. Smith, Esq., had a right in the extension. An appeal to the Supreme Court from this decision was made, and is yet on the docket of that Court; but subsequent compromises have rendered the appeal unnecessary, and it will doubtless be withdrawn. Hence the parties to whom Mr. Morse had sold the exclusive right came back upon him for damages. So soon as the state of the case was know to him, Prof. Morse, through his agent, tendered the repayment of the purchase money, to wit: $1,200, with interest. This was refused, and after an abortive reference, which was repudiated by the sueing parties, a suit for damages, laid at $20,000, and argued by plaintiff's counsel to be, in fact, $32,000, was brought against Prof. Morse in the Supreme Court of this State. The Court has decreed the repayment of $1,200, the price of the original privilege, and the interest to date, amounting to $1,590. This, we understand, is the whole case.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From California.

A MISSING STEAMSHIP—ANOTHER DUEL—MARINE ITEMS—THE MARKETS—MISCELLANEOUS.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 16.

The Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates of the 25th ult., passed Malloy's Station at 2 o'clock this morning, and will reach here to-morrow night.

Much anxiety was still felt in San Francisco at the non-arrival of the steamer *Cortes*, but she probably reached port a day or two subsequent to the departure of the mail.

A duel had been fought between Judge Miller, of Shasta County, and James Gallagher, District Attorney of Trinity County.

James Hawreth, President of the California Stage Company, states that he is prepared to enter into a contract with the Government, to run a daily mail between Sacramento City and St. Louis for $1,000,000 per annum, making the trip in fourteen days.

Arrived at San Francisco 23d, brig *George Kill*, from Liverpool.

Sailed from San Francisco 22d, ship *Chatsilon*, from Melbourne.

But a moderate business had been done at San Francisco during the last few days, and the bulk of the goods by the late arrivals were going into store. Importers were supplying the current demand at previous rates, and the trade were buying sparingly. Sales of 3,000 boxes Candles at 20c.@21c. Coffee very firm. Eastern refined Sugar, 11c.; nothing done in raw. Lard, 12½c.@13c. June Butter, 30c.@35c. Bacon in fair demand at unchanged rates. Other articles dull.

The Victoria Bridge Open for Traffic.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 17.

A special train, comprising three locomotives and ten cars, containing about six hundred invited passengers, passed over the Victoria Bridge at 1 o'clock to-day. On its return a cold collation was served up in the northern abutment of the bridge, which was covered for the occasion. Speeches were made by A. M. Ross, the engineer of the bridge, and others. The bridge is now fairly open to traffic, and regular passenger trains commenced running over it this morning.

The Minnesota Legislature.

NOMINATION OF UNITED STATES SENATOR.

Chicago, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The Republican members of the Minnesota Legislature, in caucus, on Wednesday, nominated Morton S. Wilkinson for United States Senator. Both houses were to meet on the following day, when Mr. Wilkinson would, without doubt, be elected.

Failure at Davenport, Iowa.

Chicago, Friday, Dec. 16.

Messrs. Cook and Sargent, bankers at Davenport, Iowa, closed their doors to-day. The cause is said to be the failure of their Boston house. Their liabilities are not stated.

The Missouri State Bonds.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 16.

Remittances were made to New-York to-day for the January interest on the Missouri State Bonds.

The Custom-house at New-Orleans Damaged by Fire.

New Orleans, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The new Custom-house in this city was partly burned this morning. Loss about $30,000.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

Chatham, N. Y., Saturday, Dec. 17.

Dr. John Phillips, of Mellonville, Columbia County, was instantly killed by a train of the Hudson and Boston Railroad this evening, while walking on the track near his residence.

The Anglo-Saxon Outward Bound.

Portland, Saturday, Dec. 17.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon* sailed from this port for Liverpool at 4 o'clock this afternoon, taking out 98 passengers.

Death of Prof. Hope.

Princeton, N. J., Sunday, Dec. 18.

Rev. Dr. M. B. Hope, Professor of Belles Lettres, died suddenly yesterday, at 11 A. M.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Will Frankfort-street be Widened?—Some ten years ago, about the time that French's Hotel was erected, a proposition was started for the widening of Frankfort-street, the design being to take off the necessary slice from the northern side. The movement aroused serious opposition, and the property owners were extremely severe upon the originators. The project was abandoned, and was not revived until the first election of Mr. Wood as Mayor, when, as there were some dissensions in the Democratic ranks which it was necessary to have healed, it was given out that Frankfort-street must be widened; not now on the north, but on the south side. The trouble in the ranks was, consequently, soon adjusted, and no more was heard of the matter. Since the late election of Mr. Wood to the Mayoralty, this question has again come up, and in a more threatening shape. Frankfort-street, it is now rumored, must certainly be widened, and the southern edge of the sidewalk, it is given out, will probably be on a line with the wall of the old barroom, in which has so long hung the pictures of the venerable patriarchs of the party. The only thing, it is now stated, which can save the widening of the street is to lessen the chasm which divides the two portions of the Democratic family. If report be true, this consummation is likely soon to be realized, in which event this long-talked of improvement may be again deferred, unless it shall be decided that Tammany Hall is too far down town to suit the convenience of members, and the head-quarters are removed to the region of Union-square. It has been suggested that possibly the Church of Rev. Dr. Cheever may be purchased for this purpose.

Effects of the Weather upon the Shipping.—A strong E. N. E. wind sprang up Saturday, which at night had increased to a gale, accompanied by heavy rain. Yesterday morning the tides were unusually high, and the cellars along the East and North Rivers were flooded. No damage is reported as having been done to the shipping, but the rain damaged a large quantity of flour which had been left uncovered in Coenties-slip. The outward bound steamers, which had been detained by the storm, sailed from the Southwest Spit in the morning. The *Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington line, arrived at her usual hour and reported having encountered a violent northeast gale on the Sound. In battling with it she had her bulwarks dashed in and her guard started. The *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, did not reach her pier until 4:45 P. M., having been obliged to take refuge in New-London, in consequence of the gale. She left there to continue her voyage at 9 A. M. yesterday. At 6 o'clock last evening the boats of the Providence and Norwich line, due here in the morning, had not arrived. The steamers eastward bound were compelled to anchor over night at Throgg's Neck. The schooner which was sunk in the North River by collision with the lighter *Fairy*, continued to drift up and down with the tide during Saturday. Yesterday morning the gale ceased, and a stout west wind cleared the clouds from the sky during the afternoon, only to allow them to gather again during the evening.

Close of the Charity Fair at the Academy of Music.—The great fair for the benefit of the Sisters of Mercy, which has been open during the last few days at the Academy of Music, was closed on Saturday evening. According to appointment, the celebrated Book of Autographs, which has been collected with much labor especially for this fair, was then drawn for. A committee, composed of the following gentlemen were chosen to superintend the drawing: Jas. T. Brady, No. 284 West Twenty-third-street; Jas. W. White, No. 53 East Thirty-fourth-street; Sam'l R. Hubbard, No. 13 West Thirty-first-street; Calvin Angier, No. 68½ West Fourteenth-street; Edward Prime, Jr., No. 17 West Sixteenth-street; A. Marie, No. 6 West Eighteenth-street. The numbers having been carefully deposited in a large silver bowl, were placed by the Committee within full view of the expectant audience, and a gentleman then announced that the first number drawn would win the prize. A little girl from the audience drew the ticket, and three hearty cheers were given when it was announced that share No. 220, owned by the Sisters of Mercy, had been drawn. The MS. Bible was put up at auction, and reached the sum of $400, but the sum being insufficient, it was withdrawn for private sale.

Fire in Canal-street.—At 10½ o'clock on Saturday evening, a fire was discovered in the premises of S. Lowenstein, manufacturer of dress-trimmings, on the third floor of No. 285 Canal-street. Before the flames were extinguished, the third, fourth and fifth floors and roof the building were much injured. The stock of Mr. Lowenstein was damaged to the extent of $1,000, and insured. F. Glockman, manufacturer of tassels and fringes, occupied the fourth floor. His stock was also injured to the amount of $1,500—unfortunately, he holds no insurance. Russell & Maxwell, book-binders, on the fifth floor, sustained a loss of about $2,500, and are insured. John Holden, manufacturer of spring beds, on the second floor, lost about $150, and is not insured. The first floor is occupied by Tiemann & Co., dealers in stoves. Their stock is injured, by water, to the extent of $500. It is insured in the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company. B. W. Meriam, dealer in picture frames, on the first and second floors in No. 283, sustained a loss of $600 by water, and is fully insured. The building, No. 285, owned by Patrick Dugan, was injured to the amount of $500, and is insured. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a back draft in the stove in the premises of Mr. Lowenstein.

The Extradition Case—Motion to Discharge Overruled.—United States Commissioner George F. Betts rendered his decision in the case of Dr. Schilling on Saturday. A preliminary point as to the liability of the accused was decided adversely. The Commissioner held that the accession of Wurtemburg to the treaty between the United States and Prussia and other German States was valid, and entitled Wurtemberg to all the benefits of its provisions. That the statute of limitations of the State of New-York will not, in the present case, exempt the prisoner, as he does not bring himself within its provisions. The utmost advantage he can claim under the treaty is to stand in the same position as if the Revised Statutes of New-York were the law of Wurtemberg. In that case, his escape and absence from that country would preclude the operation of the statute of limitations in his favor. An application to the President in behalf of the foreign government is not necessary prior to the application to the Commissioner for a warrant of arrest. The hearing upon the merits of the case will take place to-morrow.

A Chapter of Casualties.—Miss Julia Vanderbilt, of No. 213 Greene-street, was knocked down and run over at the corner of Greene and Bleecker streets, by the horses and carriage of Mr. Prussing, of No. 23 St. Mark's-place. The young lady sustained severe injuries about the hands and breast. She was conveyed to her residence.....Mark Proon, while intoxicated, fell from a wagon which he was driving through Spring-street, and received injuries which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was given him at the Station-house.....A horse attached to a baker's wagon became frightened and jumped off an embankment 30 feet high in Sixtieth-street, taking the wagon with him. The horse was slightly injured, and the wagon was dashed to pieces. Pavel Heilman, the driver, escaped with a broken leg, but it is thought amputation will not be necessary, as the limb happened to be a wooden one.

An Alleged Horse Thief.—Mr. William H. Cooper, of Nos. 103 and 105 Charles-street, alleges that a span of horses, with carriage and harness, valued in the aggregate at $600, was hired at his establishment by Richard R. Montgomery, who promised to return them on the same day. He failed to keep his word; but subsequently went to the stable, and told Mr. Cooper that he had left the team at Jamaica, L. I. On investigation it was ascertained that the horses had never been taken from the City, but that Montgomery had sold them to Mr. Jorgen Ihlay, of No. 285 Ninth-avenue. Justice Kelly held the accused until a further examination of the charge could be made.

Mozart Hall General Committee.—The General Committee of the Mozart Hall National Democracy held a special meeting on Saturday evening, one hundred and seventy one members—all but four—being present. Charles A. May presided, and Edward Timson acted as Secretary. The 27th instant was appointed for holding the primary elections for Delegates to the General Committee for 1860. A vote of thanks was passed to the officers of the Association for their exertions during the election, and a purse of $100 was presented to the Sergeant-at-Arms. The meeting adjourned *sine die*, with three times three cheers for the National Democracy.

For Europe.—The steamship *Fulton* left this port on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, carrying sixty passengers and $381,584 in specie. The screw steamer *Edinburg* (Br.) also departed on Saturday for Liverpool, with 149 passengers and $230,000 in specie. In consequence of the heavy easterly storm they came to anchor at the Southwest Spit, and proceeded to sea early yesterday morning, after the gale had abated. The steamers *Florida*, *Marion*, *Mt. Vernon* and *Jamestown*, with several sailing vessels, also came to anchor below on account of the storm.

The Frigate Wabash.—This frigate, which arrived at this port on Friday, was hauled to the Navy-Yard Dock on Saturday morning. She appears in excellent condition after her long cruise in the Mediterranean. Her crew are to be paid off soon and discharged, when the ship will be turned over to the Commodore of the Yard, and undergo the necessary overhauling and repairs.

Sloop Destroyed by Fire.—The sloop *David Sands*, when opposite Tarrytown, on Thursday night, capsized in the gale, and the stove upsetting, set the vessel on fire. The crew (four men composing the crew,) were rescued by a boat from the *Oregon*, which was passing at the time, but were afterwards transferred to a sloop in the vicinity.

Rev. E. H. Chapin lectures, this evening, at the Cooper Institute, for the benefit of the Kane Monumental Fund; his subject—"Modern Chivalry." The ability with which he will handle it cannot fail to draw a large house.

Weekly Report of the New-York Hospital.—Remaining on Dec. 9, 249; admitted to Dec. 16, 52; discharged, cured or relieved, 39; died, 6; remaining at date, 256. Males, 214; females, 42.

Postponement.—Mr. Rossiter's sale of Pictures, in consequence of the Union meeting this evening, is postponed until to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at 7 o'clock.

Reason in Matters of Religion.

LECTURE BY REV. DR. CAHILL—REMARKS OF ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.

Dr. Cahill, the celebrated lecturer, recently from Ireland, delivered his first lecture in this country at the Academy of Music last evening, for the benefit of the Institution under the direction of the Sisters of Mercy. The time announced for the commencement of the lecture was 7½ o'clock, and full three-quarters of an hour before that the Academy was thronged from parquette to d

City Tract Society.

CELEBRATION OF THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNIVERSARY.

The Thirty-Third Anniversary of the City Tract Society, and the thirty-seventh of the Female branch, was held, last evening, in the Dutch Reformed Church, on Fifth-avenue, corner of Twenty-ninth-street. The Treasurer's report, read by Mr. A. R. Wetmore, showed the receipts for the past year to have been $17,378 18, of which $1,271 91 were contributed by the Female branch. As all this sum has been expended, the Society stands in pressing need of funds. The Secretary's report was then read, from which we make the following extract:

"We have now 30 Missionaries, including one to seamen, one to Jews, one to French residents, two to German residents, and two to immigrants; the others are ward missionaries and assistants. The average number of visitors during the year has been 1,065; and the following results have during that time been reported to the Board: 1,115,654 Tracts containing 5,311,488 pages, mostly in English, but many in foreign languages, have been distributed; 901 Bibles and 926 Testaments supplied to the destitute on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 4,743 volumes lent from ward libraries; 2,708 children gathered in Sabbath and 411 into day schools; 386 persons gathered into Bible-classes; 4,095 persons induced to attend church; 306 temperance pledges obtained; 2,590 religious meetings held; 86 backsliders reclaimed; 520 persons hopefully converted, and 415 converts united with evangelical churches."

Rev. Edward Lathrop, D. D., made a short address in behalf of the Society. He claimed that its two great features were that it solved the vexed problem of Christian unity, and that it developed the moral power of the Churches by furnishing active religious occupation to their members. In the minds of many persons, there was a conviction that too much of the work that God has committed to his servants, was given to corporations as such. This he deemed unavoidable—indeed it was the best way to do good; and the Society that planted itself between the world and the Church, he considered worthy of support. Such an institution he held the Tract Society to be.

Rev. Dr. Hoes, the colleague of Dr. Spring, followed with a few remarks, showing that there was a great work for Christian philanthropy in this City, and that this Society was engaged in that very work. He made a stirring appeal to the audience to respond liberally to the call of the Society whose cause he pleaded.

A collection was then taken up, and Rev. Dr. De Witt having pronounced a benediction, the assemblage dispersed.

The Hebrew Sufferers at Gibraltar.

APPEAL ON THEIR BEHALF BY REV. DR. RAPHALL IN THE GREENE-STREET SYNAGOGUE—PECUNIARY AID.

The venerable Rev. Dr. Raphall, of the Greene-street Synagogue, took occasion, on Saturday morning, to deliver a fervent appeal on behalf of the unfortunate victims of the war between Spain and Morocco, who have taken refuge at Gibraltar.

The learned Rabbi commenced his discourse by depicting, in glowing terms, the many privileges and immunities of the Hebrews in this country and in England, and the many bounties for which they were indebted to Divine Providence. He then alluded to the unanimity of feeling which had characterized not only their own body, but the religious world outside of the Catholic Church, in view of the outrages of the Mortara case, immediately affecting, as it did, but the rights of one family. But, in this case, said he, the wrongs of hundreds of families are to be healed; families who have been obliged, from the dread of the tortures of fanaticism, to leave all behind, and flee for their lives from Morocco and its ferocious savages. There they were, to the number of several thousands, in a destitute and starving condition, sheltered from the inclemencies of the weather but by temporary tents—the only accommodation which the humanity of Gov. Codrington, of that fortress, could obtain at Gibraltar. The sufferers had reason to fear that they would be the first victims of the infuriated savages, who looked upon them as strangers and barbarians, and gave them good reason to flee. Their condition could be aptly compared to that of the Pilgrim Fathers 'dreading every moment the war cry of the merciless Indian, and they had to be thankful that they had escaped with their lives. Both Gov. Codrington of Gibraltar and the Hebrews of England had done much for them, but they were still suffering for want of the necessaries of life, and demanded immediately the active sympathies of their brethren. Reminding his hearers of the advice of Daniel to King Nebuchadnezzer, "Expiate thy sins by charity, and thy transgressions by being kind to the poor," the reverend gentleman closed with a fervent appeal for pecuniary aid to the sufferers.

The congregation responded warmly to the appeal by subscribing on the spot several hundred dollars in cash. It is presumed that other congregations in the City will join in the movement, so that the relief will be swelled to the amount of several thousand dollars.

Park Benjamin not Disabled.

New-York, Dec. 17,
No. 24 W. Seventeenth-street.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see a paragraph in the Times saying that I had slipped and broken my ankle, and would consequently be obliged to forego lecturing for several weeks. I neither slipped nor broke my ankle, but, after getting out of the cars at Troy, fell and sprained my ankle, a slight injury, from which I have already so far recovered as to be able to lecture as usual. I beg you will publish this or its import. From your servant,

PARK BENJAMIN.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS.

GOLD AND SILVER PENCIL CASES,
NEW STYLES, FOR
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
John Foley, Manufacturer, No. 163 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Selling Off.

In consequence of an important change in our firm, to take place on the first of January, our entire stock of Fashionable Winter Clothing must be closed out; we, therefore, offer our large and elegant stock, comprising every style and description of Winter Clothing for Men and Boys, and Winter Furnishing Goods, at a bare commission on cost to cover expenses.

Those who have not yet supplied themselves will now be enabled to do so at a great saving, and have a splendid stock to select from.

Clothiers in the surrounding cities and towns will be liberally dealt with.

We shall close out the entire Winter Stock before the time named, if it even brings less than cost.

This is a rare opportunity, almost at the beginning of the Winter season, and should be availed of in time, while the stock is full and complete.

D. Devlin & Co.
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

POSTPONEMENT.
UNION MEETING.

In consequence of the Great Union Meeting on Monday evening, The Sale of Mr. Rossiter's Paintings by Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer, has been postponed from that evening until the following
TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.
We beg to call attention to the Exhibition, which is open day and evening until the sale.

[Advertisement.]

The Irrepressible Conflict.—Impure blood, old sores, bad legs, skin diseases, scrofula, scurvy, salt rheum, scald head, croup, diptheria, sore throat, asthma, bronchitis, consumption, burns, scalds, wounds, &c., are quickly and radically cured by Holloway's Pills and Ointment—depôt 80 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It cures and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depôts, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 560 Broadway.

For the Holidays.
TAYLOR'S SALOON,
Corner Broadway and Franklin st.
J. TAYLOR solicits the attention of the ladies of New-York to his elegant assortment of French and American Confectionery, suitable for holiday fêtes, among which are a large variety of French fancy articles for dressing Christmas trees; a fine assortment of fancy boxes of confectionery; also chocolates, rouleaux, fancy flowers, torpedoes, French mottoes, &c., &c.
His assortment of ornamental plum and plain cakes will be ready on the 20th of this month, and will be found very superior, both in beauty and style of ornament and quality of the cake.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for
LADIES, GENTS AND BOYS, AT
BROOKS', No. 512 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

On Exhibition at
WILLIAM TAYLOR'S SALOON,
No. 526 Broadway.
The largest variety of Fancy Articles of every imaginable form for Christmas Trees in the City; also, Bon-Bon Boxes of elegant designs, handsome ornamental Cakes, Table Ornaments, Mottoes, Boned Turkey, Pickled Oysters, French Preserved Fruits, &c., for New-Year Tables, at extremely low prices.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

A Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
"A swift-fingered sister of love and charity."
An appropriate Christmas present for a wife, mother, daughter, sister, pastor or friend.
Office, No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
Useful in Every House, For Sale Everywhere.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,803. No. 30 Platt-st.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!
GLASS SHADES, of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order, Depôt No. 166 William-st., corner of Ann-st.

White's Festival Hat is now ready.
ALSO LADIES' FANCY FURS, HUDSON BAY SABLE, MINK, STONE MARTEN, PITCH, &c., made up in best style at WHITE'S, No. 128 BROADWAY.

Card.—In time for the cold weather and Holidays, we would remind those who have not purchased their stock of Winter Clothing, that we have a large assortment for both Men and Boys.

We have replenished our most desirable styles since the great rush of trade in October, and an early call will be advantageous, as we shall reduce our stock as much as possible, before the close of the season, to make room for Spring goods.

Our assortment of gentlemen's Robes de Chambre is very large and desirable, at prices from $5 to $35. Ladies wishing to make Holiday Presents are particularly invited to examine our assortment.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
(Between Canal and Grand sts.)

A Large and Extensive Stock of Fashionable Fall and Winter clothing, amounting to $150,000. Must be sold before the 15th day of January next. All manufactured within the last two months.

The Custom-room contains seasonable goods in the greatest variety, and the best artists in the City are engaged here.

Over 500 Robes de Chambre, of exquisite taste and style; also, Furnishing Goods of every description.

Particular attention is given to the Children's Department. Ladies, please call and examine for yourselves.

Great inducemets will be offered to persons wishing to buy articles in the above line, as this entire stock will be sold for cost, or even less, sooner than to carry it over—saving fully 25 per cent. to the purchaser.

F. B. BALDWIN,
No. 70 and 72 Bowery.

New-York
KEROSENE OIL.
A FULL SUPPLY FOR THE WINTER.
Dépôt of Company,
No. 96 Pearl-st., New-York.

$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.
$2 EACH.
AT
Rogers & Raymond's,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-street.
BOYS' OVERCOATS. BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No. 1 sewing machines.....80
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y.,
No. 158 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's celebrated and Noiseless Family Sewing Machines,
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Stereoscopic Emporium.
E. ANTHONY, No 308 Broadway,
Largest assortment, latest novelties, lowest market prices.
Open during the evening until Jan. 1.

Ladd, Webster & Co.'s
IMPROVED TIGHT-STITCH SEWING-MACHINES,
Unrivaled by any in the market.
No 500 BROADWAY.

Genin's Festival Hat for the Holidays
NOW READY
GENIN'S HAT STORE,
No. 507 Broadway.

Parties, Weddings, Private Balls, &c.
J. TAYLOR, Broadway, corner Franklin-st., having the greatest facilites in the City, will furnish refreshments for weddings, parties, balls, &c., at as moderate prices as any other establishment.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs, and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Praise is a Snare to Some, to Others Anger, fear, appetite, avarice, deceit or lust, is the besetting sin. A phrenological examination at FOWLER & WELLS', No. 308 Broadway, will point out the talents, defects and right occupation.

Account-Books of every description on hand or made to order, at low prices. Parties wishing new sets of books will please call for estimates. BENJ. F. CORLIES, No. 31 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

Hill's Hair Dye 50 cents, Black or Brown.—Instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st.; also sold by RUSHTON, No. 417 Broadway, and all other druggists. Inimitable Hair Cutting at No. 1 Barclay-st.

The "Riggs Truss"—Waterproof, cleanly, durable—contracts the openings by lateral pressure; also saves the spermatic cord from injury by means of compression and obstructed circulation. No. 448 Broome-st., N. Y.

DIED.

Lockwood.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, James Lewis C., son of Samuel and Susan H. Lockwood, aged 16 years 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of deceased, without further notice, are invited to attend his funeral, from Rev. Dr. Burchard's Church, in 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Monday, Dec. 19, at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ Newburgh papers please copy.

Halsted.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, after a sudden illness, in the 36th year of his age, John O. Halsted, son of the late Oliver Halsted, of this City.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at the residence of his brother, David C. Halsted, No. 143 East 18th-st. His remains will be taken to Newark for interment.

Tuthill.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Andrew J. Tuthill, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of his brother James M. Tuthill, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 535 Hudson-st., on Wednesday next, Dec. 21, at 12½ o'clock.

Rose.—In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 17, of consumption, Lucretia G. McBrair, wife of Abraham Rose, aged 28 years.

Her remains will be taken from the residence of her father, No. 136 West 38th-st., to Greenwood Cemetery, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock. The friends of the family are invited without further notice.

Morris.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Augustus Frederick Van Cortlandt, son of the late James Morris, of Morrisania, in the 63d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at Calvary Church, corner 4th-av. and 21st-st., on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

Stirling.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 18, Miss Catherine Stirling, a native of Thornhill, Perthshire, Scotland.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 169 10th-av., without further invitation.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

Jackson.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, Catherine Jackson, relict of the late Robert Jackson, in the 80th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Dec. 20, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, George R. Jackson, No. 161 10th-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

Alden.—In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 18, the infant son of John and Jane Alden, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 29 1st st., without further notice.

Manning.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 18, at the residence of her son in-law, Reuben Leggett, Anna M., relict of the late Robert Manning.

Notice of the funeral to-morrow.

Thacher.—At Troy, N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 13, at the residence of his mother-in-law, Mr. Henry Thacher, in the 33d year of his age.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 653, Dec. 17, 1859.
31, 2, 41, 55, 44, 65, 67, 13, 19, 20, 46, 45, 52.
Class No. 654, Dec. 17, 1859.
4, 53, 15, 20, 16, 29, 23, 67, 47, 2, 51, 5, 10.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Dec. 17, 1859.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

BEEBE'S KITCHEN RANGES,
The most complete cooking apparatus in use. They are durable, economical in fuel and sure bakers.
Put up and warranted by
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
(Late Janes, Beebe & Co.,)
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.

McKnight's Malt Wine—Equal to Scotch Ale, at half the price, for sale everywhere, put up in stone bottles and cases of one dozen each.
Thomas Davis, Agent, No. 67 North Moore-st.

GOLD LOCKETS FOR DAGUERREOTYPES OR HAIR.
GOLD SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES,
GOLD CHARMS FOR WATCH CHAINS,
GOLD BELT BUCKLES AND CUFF PINS,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

JET EAR-RINGS, PINS AND BRACELETS,
GOLD AND SILVER THIMBLES,
HAIR EAR-RINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECK-LACES AND STUDS,
GOLD AND JET CROSSES,
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GOLD SLEEVE-BUTTONS AND STUDS.
CARBUNCLE, CAMEO, BLOOD-STONE, ENAMELED, ETRUSCAN, GARNET, PEARL,
DIAMOND, CORAL, AGATE,
HAIR, CORNELIAN,
ONYX,
And all other kinds.
For sale low, by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD VEST CHAINS,
NEW PATTERNS.
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"Messrs. Munn & Co.: I take pleasure in stating that while I held the office of Commissioner of Patents *more than one-fourth of all the business of the office* came through your hands. I have no doubt that the public confidence thus indicated has been fully deserved, as I have always observed, in your intercourse with the Office, a marked degree of promptness, skill and fidelity to the interest of your employers. Yours, very truly,
CHAS. MASON."

Hon. Joseph Holt, Postmaster-General of the United States, upon his retirement from the Patent Office, addressed to us the annexed letter:

"Messrs. Munn & Co.: It affords me much pleasure to bear testimony to the able and efficient manner in which you discharged your duties as solicitors of Patents while I had the honor of holding the office of Commissioner. Your business was very large, and you sustained (and I doubt not, justly deserved) the reputation of energy, marked ability and uncompromising fidelity in performing your professional engagements.
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. HOLT."

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SILVER-PLATED WARE, FRENCH CHINA
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BROOKLYN
MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURES.

The Eighth Lecture of the Course will be delivered by REV. J. C. FLETCHER,
At the Athenæum, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 8 o'clock.
Subject—BRAZIL AND THE BRAZILIANS.
Tickets, 25 cents each, sold at the door.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS
AT A SACRIFICE.
The recent bold attempt to carry off some thousands of dollars' worth of Jewelry from the magnificent stock of
Messrs. DEMPSEY & FARGIS,
No. 603 Broadway,
resulted in the apprehension of the shrewd robbers, and the recovery of every article! This extraordinary stroke of good luck has so pleased the enterprising firm, that they have resolved to let the public share it, by selling their superb stock of diamonds, watches, silver ware, lava mosaic, coral, matachete and Roman sets of jewelry, hair ornaments, &c., at cost, during the Holidays. We may add that Messrs. D. & F.'s inimitable art of engraving was not stolen, though certain persons have made the attempt.

IMPORTANT TO DYSPEPTICS.
This most distressing disease, as well as Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Liver Complaint, Acidity, Biliousness, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Female Complaints, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Headache, General Debility, &c., &c., of however long standing stubborn or chronic character, can find certain and permanent cure, and that speedily, by the use of that wonderful preparation,
The Oxygenated Bitters.
The Oxygenated Bitters,
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FOR THE STEREOSCOPE.
"WE PRAISE THEE, O GOD."
LONDON STEREOSCOPE COMPANY,
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SOOTHING SYRUP.
MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE and female physician, has a SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. Sold everywhere. Price only 25 cents per bottle. Office No. 13 Cedar-st.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY—IMPORTED.—We invite attention to our assortment of Fine Imported Jewelry, comprising etruscan, enamel, garnet, coral and mourning. All the newest and most desirable patterns selected abroad.
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RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will instantly stop the most excruciating pains and aches, burns, scalds, cuts, wounds, bruises, &c., thereby rendering it important that every family should keep a supply of it in the house. Armed with this remedy, a household is always protected against sudden attacks of sickness. It speedily relieves from pain those suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Cramps, Spasms, Diarrhœa, Cholera, &c., and arrests all disease.
RADWAY & CO.'S principal office, No. 23 John-st., New-York City.
R. R. REMEDIES sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

FRANK LESLIE TO THE PUBLIC.
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FRANK LESLIE TO THE PUBLIC.

I would call the attention of the public to the fact that the execution of Cook and Coppic did not take place until Friday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. A special train started immediately afterwards. The distance from Charlestown to New-York is 277 miles, so that it would take 15 hours and 20 minutes by the quickest possible conveyance to reach New-York, stoppages included.

I am prepared to prove that no artist reached New-York before 6¼ o'clock last Saturday evening; yet one of my imitators had two long engravings, finished and on the press, at 3 o'clock the previous morning, only "FIFTEEN HOURS AND A-HALF" before the actual sketches reached New-York. Said pictures were published on Saturday evening as genuine pictures—both of which I pronounce as *bogus illustrations*.

Finding it impossible to compete with me in time, correctness and quality, these imitators have made their pictures up from those representing the execution of John Brown, published some two weeks since.

I publish this morning in FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, the only genuine picture of the hanging of Cook and Coppic; also, the attempted escape of those prisoners from the jail at Charlestown.

I would call the attention of the public to the following facts connected with these pictures:

First—That the field and houses were covered with snow, which my pictures represent, and which my imitators' do not—which fact alone proves that those of my imitators are *Bogus*.

Second—That my imitators represent the same military companies and costumes at the Cook and Coppic executions which appeared at the John Brown execution, while our picture represents companies actually present, among which were a new company of Rangers dressed in red shirts, with rifles slung on their backs, which company took a prominent position in the scene; also, another company dressed in a new and peculiar style, consisting of a short Scotch Plaid Tunic, a cape on their shoulders and Continental boots—both of which appear in my Engraving, and are not to be found with the BOGUS PICTURES, as published by my imitators.

Third—That Cook and Coppic were both hanged in cloaks, one shorter than the other, which is represented in my picture, and which will be found quite different in the bogus illustrations published by my imitators.

But the most important fact is yet to come. I publish in my paper to-day the attempted escape of Cook and Coppic from the prison; also, a picture of the shackles which bound Cook and Coppic together, and which they filed through.

We have put the same on exhibition at Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.'s, Broadway, corner Park-place, with the certificate of the officer who presented it to my Special Correspondent. (It can be seen in their window.)

In conclusion, I would state that no establishment in the country can possibly possess the advantages and facilities which mine does. After presenting to the public, for a series of years, truthful pictures of the leading events of the times, I have gained a reputation of which my imitators are envious.

No paper which I have published can give better evidence of my enterprise than the present one.

I have truthful pictures from Charlestown, illustrating the latest events up to Friday last; sixteen portraits from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, of the conspirators who shot the President's daughter, from my correspondent there; the Portrait of Mr. Helper, the author of the book entitled "The Impending Crisis," &c., which has made such a sensation in Congress; the Portrait of Mr. Sherman, the probable Speaker of the House of Representatives, and numerous other pictures, which can be found in no other paper; and I am sorry to state that many others from my numerous correspondents have been left out for want of room.

I think it my duty to caution the public against being imposed upon by bogus pictures which are sold to the unwary, because I have difficulty always in printing fast enough to supply the demand when there is any great excitement. No event of importance occurs in any part of this continent but I am certain to receive a sketch of it from one of my correspondents, and generally several from different witnesses of the event while any new paper, not having such facilities, must necessarily give illustrations invented by their employes; as was the case of the "Grounding of the *North Star* Steamship" a few weeks ago, of which I gave accurate pictures, representing the steamship ashore, with the different tents erected on the island, &c., &c., from sketches made by Mr. Agnew, one of the officers of the ship. The ship was situated a half a mile from the shore, which was represented in my picture; while my imitator represented a mammoth ship within a few feet of the shore, and which picture Mr. Agnew, the above-named officer, pronounced a mere BOGUS PICTURE.

I could go on adding to the list of BOGUS ILLUSTRATIONS published by my imitators, but I think I have shown conclusively that the illustrations of FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER are the only GENUINE PICTURES published in the country.

FRANK LESLIE,
No. 13 Frankfort-st.

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THE MOST ELEGANT
AND
MOST VALUABLE BOOK OF THE SEASON
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By D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, New-York—
OF THE NEW AND INTERESTING NOVEL OF
MARY STAUNTON;
Or, THE PUPILS OF MARVEL HALL.
By the author of "Portraits of my Married Friends."
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EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES BY THE PRESS.
From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
This is a novel of fashionable boarding-school experience, and discloses the evils of a system which often bears bitter fruit in after life, but which may be so diverted from its evil tendency as to result in great good. The style is graceful, the sentiment is pure, and the interest is sustained from the beginning to the end.
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A story of sustained interest, delightfully written. "Mary Staunton" is a book of pure and lovely character, at once intense enough to excite general interest, and honest enough to do much good.
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"Mary Staunton" has evidently been written to enforce a principle through the medium of an agreeable and well constructed story, though the tact which leaves that to be gathered from the course of the narrative, for a time deceives the reader into the idea that the pleasant work of fiction he is perusing has no higher aim than to amuse.
From the Baltimore American.
We sincerely hope that this book will have a wide circulation that attention may be drawn to this important subject. Every parent and every teacher should read this story.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS.

It is useless to deny that Prentice says a sharp thing, epigrammatically, or that the book is not good reading.—*New-York Times.*

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WIT AND HUMOR IN PARAGRAPHS.
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Where is the reader that has not heard Prentice, the witty editor of the Louisville *Journal*? His name and paper have become household words in almost every family in the country. The publishers, for themselves, promise the public a rich feast of fun in this spicy volume. It contains more than two thousand of those witty and humorous paragraphs which, for the past thirty years, have not failed to bring a smile or hearty laugh to all those who appreciate a "good thing."
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The saving in fuel in one season will more than pay the cost of the improvement.
Any grate, new or old, set without dirt or inconvenience.
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FRANK LESLIE NOWHERE!
THE FAST AND THE SLOW.
From the Baltimore Clipper, Dec. 17.
* * * "Having availed myself of the kind attention of Mr. D. C. Hitchcock, of the NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, to reach home last evening, that enterprising gentleman having made arrangements to run an express locomotive from Charlestown to Harper's Ferry, and thence to Baltimore, last evening. To Mr. Hitchcock a number of gentlemen connected with the Press are deeply indebted, not only for their prompt conveyance to Baltimore, but also for his many kind and delicate attentions in Charlestown, where he had rooms at the Carter House, and where, it may be truly said, he kept open house."

One word about the North Elba sketches. We quote from the Vergennes (Vermont) *Citizen*:

"Mr. Thomas Nast, artist for the NEW-YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS, a large and beautifully embellished pictorial weekly, followed the remains of Brown to this city; and Vergennes and vicinity, and North Elba, N. Y., will doubtless occupy a prominent page in the "ILLUSTRATED NEWS" of Dec. 17. A reporter for the New-York *Herald* is also in town, and it is possible that like the ancient Grecian city, ours may awake some morning and find itself famous."

Mr. Leslie was not represented there.

We need say no more in reply to Mr. Leslie's charge that we publish bogus pictures. We are ahead of him, and we mean to remain so for all time to come. He may feel bad at being distanced, but it is his own fault that he was so.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER, WHICH WAS READY NEARLY 36 HOURS AHEAD OF FRANK LESLIE.
THE EXECUTIONS AT CHARLESTOWN—Two double-page Engravings.
COOK AND COPPIC PRIOR TO THE EXECUTION.
NORTH ELBA SKETCHES.
THE ARRIVAL OF BROWN'S BODY.
THE HOUSE OF JOHN BROWN.
THE MOURNERS OVER HIS BODY.
THE FUNERAL OF BROWN.
THE GRAVE NEAR THE ROCK.
THE SONS OF BROWN WHO FELL AT HARPER'S FERRY.
THE WIFE OF OLIVER BROWN.
THE FOLLOWING SPLENDID PORTRAITS.
GOVERNOR WISE OF VIRGINIA.
COL. A. DURYEA, OF THE 7TH REGIMENT.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.
J. M. M'KIM.
THE NEW JAIL AT BALTIMORE.
BANQUET IN THE JAIL.
Remember to ask for the NEW PAPER, the
NEW YORK ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
(UP STAIRS.)
J. W. CAMPBELL & CO., No. 63 Ann-st.

CATARRH.—EV

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE NEAR THE HUDSON RIVER FOR SALE.—The homestead of the late John Tillott, Esq., will be sold on the premises on 6th day, next, at 12 o'clock M., by an order of the Supreme Court for the purpose of distribution among the heirs. It is situated in Duchess County, two miles from the Fishkill Station, on the Hudson River Railroad, and containing 220 acres of choice land, unusually well watered. The Matteawan or Fishkill Creek runs nearly a mile through the estate and affords many beautiful sites for building. There is a variety and abundance of fruit; a very pleasant manion house, delightfully situated; and commodious stables, carriage houses, &c. The society of the neighborhood, for intelligence and refinement, is not surpassed anywhere; and the surrounding country is not equaled in the Union in grandeur, beauty and adornment.

On the succeeding day, January 7, at 12 o'clock M., the estate of the late Peter J. Tillott, Esq., will be sold at the Orange Hotel, Newburgh. This property is situated two miles west of Newburgh, and contains one hundred acres of rich land. The buildings are commodious and in excellent order; and the land is well watered, and in a high state of fertility. It is a highly-cultivated and rapidly-improving section; and is a very desirable country seat.

Any further information can be had upon application to JAMES A. TILLOTT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.; CARLOS M. TILLOTT, Newburgh, N. Y.; JOB WRIGHT, No. 120 Broad-st., New-York; or JOHN P. GREEN, No. 133 Fulton-st., New-York.—Dated Dec. 8, 1859.

THOMAS GEORGE, Referee,
Newburgh, N. Y.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—Is situated in the town of Pittstown, Rensselaer County, N. Y., on the Macadamized road, 12 miles from the city of Troy. The mill is 35x83 feet, three stories high, built of wood, with good stone foundation; has 2 overshot water wheels, viz., one 16 feet in diameter, and the other 30 feet in diameter; 2 engines, with 30 in bars and cylinder washer; 1 rag cutter, 1 rag duster, 1 screw-press, 1 54-inch cylinder machine, with 3 iron cylinder dryers; 1 set of callenders, with 1 paper roll and 2 iron rolls; has been run in the manufacture of tea, tissue and straw paper. There will be sold with the mill about 20 acres of land, (including what is under water in the pond,) also 2 dwellings, 1 storehouse, 1 barn and shed. The property is well located. Freight from Troy to New-York, $1 25 per ton. A supply of straw can be obtained in the vicinity and delivered at the mill; usual price $6 per ton. The property would be a good investment for any person with a moderate capital, and is offered at the low price of $4,500. Inquire of A. & W. ORR & CO., at their office, State Dam, Troy, N. Y., or of A. ORR, No. 41 Park-row, *Times* Building, Room No. 2, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR NEW-York property, a valuable farm of 60 acres in New-Jersey, two hours from New-York, five minutes' walk from railroad depôt. There is upon the farm a very convenient house, ice-house, barns, carriage-house, coy stables, two tenant houses a quantity of the choicest fruit. Situation most beautiful. For further particulars, apply to GEORGE H. SCHOWHILL, No. 197 Greenwich-st. Other property for sale or exchange.

FOR SALE—SIX HUNDRED LOTS LOCATED on 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th avs., and 54th, 55th and 56th sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the new proposed chain of parks, commanding the best and most extensive view of New-York Bay and City. The City Railroad cars are constantly passing this property, and only 30 minutes ride to the ferry. Building Associations and capitalists are requested to examine this property. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, Executor, No. 30 Vesey-st., New-York.

VALUABLE PROPERTY ON DUANE-ST. FOR SALE.—The large plot of land known as the old Stone Church, in Duane-st., near Hudson, 100x127 feet; eligibly situated for large stores, being near the railroad depôts; terms liberal. Apply to J. ODELL, or FOWLER, Committee, corner Washington and Barclay-st., or to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

$3,600.—FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—Two-story and half cottage, nearly new, and in the most healthy part of Brooklyn, within two blocks from Fulton av. and Flatbush-av. cars; will be sold either furnished or unfurnished; nearly all can remain on mortgage. For further particulars address EARLY, Box No. 945 New-York Post Office.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water power and stone factory, 35 by 50 feet, four stories, with one-story building adjoining, 25 by 35 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe Depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of
D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FARMS, SELECTED COUNTRY RESIdences, and building sites, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, for sale cheap by S. SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and Real Estate Agent, No. 31 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOUR NEW PHILADELPHIA BRICK houses and lots on East 15th st., near 2d-av., 20x77 feet each, on very favorable terms. Also, 4 lots on East 24th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS ON LEXington av., between 54th and 55th sts. The neighborhood is improving very fast; there are five fine brownstone houses just being finished opposite. Inquire of M. F. CRASTO, Randall's Island, foot of 122d-st., East River.

FIRST-CLASS FARMING LANDS IN IOWA.—Will be given in exchange for stocks of merchandise. Where the stock is sufficiently large part cash will be paid. Letters addressed to Box No. 3,017 New-York Post office, will receive immediate attention.
MASON, BISHOP & CO.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; price $8,000. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Also two lots on 5th-av. and 110th-st. Also lots on 106th and 113th sts., between 6th and 5th avs. S. EDDY & CO. No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—OR TO EXCHANGE FOR STOCKS, Bonds, merchandise, or City property, three partially improved Farms, of 320 acres each, on the Illinois Central railroad, 3½ miles from Peru Station, and 108 miles south of Chicago. Apply to ROB'T E. BABB, No. 197 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND LOT IN Bloomfield, N. J., 40 minutes from New-York: location near Railroad depôt and schools; very desirable for a small family. Address L. S., Box No. 3,787 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE—TWO VALUABLE LOTS OF ground, Nos. 34 and 36 East 30th-st., between 4th and Madison avs. Inquire of SAML. WATERBURY, No. 91 Bleecker, corner of Mercer-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE VILLAGE OF WEST FARMS—A very nice house and half an acre of land, in a healthy location, near Depôt at Tremont. Also, a small place in the village of Morrisania.
KINSHIMER, No. 313 4th-av.

$600.—FOR SALE—TWO STORY FRAME house, and seven years' lease of lot, at $25 a year, in the upper part of the City. Cars run near the house. Apply at No. 68 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE BRICK HOUSE No. 17 Phelps-place, East 30th-st.; all modern conveniences. S. COCKCROFT, 13 Merchants' Exchange.

REAL ESTATE AND TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEYS and MAPS. Patent Office and other Drawings handsomely executed by GEO. E. WOODWARD, Civil Engineer and Draughtsman, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET.

TO BE LET—THE NEW STORE NO. 100 VESEY-st., in front of Washington Market. Also the dwelling-house, with green-house, gardener's house and stable, situated on the East River, at the foot of 83d st. The garden is planted with various fruit-bearing trees and plants. The dwelling house is commodious, comfortable and suitable for a private residence, and for that use only it is offered. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to GEORGE JONES, No. 348 Broadway, Room No. 5.

TO LET—THE BLOCK OF GROUND BOUNDED by 7th and 8th avs. and 149th and 150th sts. On the property is a large mansion with suitable out-buildings, well-adapted for a public house or hotel, and commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and Harlem River. For further particulars, apply at No. 85 Prince-st., New-York.

TO LET—OFFICES IN THE NEW BUILDING, No. 207 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., suitable for Banking, Insurance, Railroad Companies, brokers, lawyers, jewelers, &c. Apply on the premises, to J. M. JAQUES, room No. 7.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich-sts., suitable for business purposes, having finished walls, hoistways, gas and Croton water; well lighted from both streets. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 210 WILLIAM-ST. 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 30 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing, 206 Wm. and 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. Gilhooly, 78 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET AT THE Empire Works, foot of East 34th-st. Premises and power adapted to heavy work. Engines 1,000 horse-power. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT.—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL HOUSE, WITH modern improvements, in a good locality, not below 14th-st. Rent not to exceed $650. Family a gentleman and wife only. Possession as soon as possible. Address A. L. H., Box No. 2,983 Post-office.

WANTED—FOR FOUR OR FIVE MONTHS, A medium-sized three-story house, neatly furnished, located between 14th and 40th sts., and between 6th and Lexington avs., at a rent of $150 per month. Address, stating location, etc., B. HAXIUN, No. 76 Broad-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000.—A CASH BUSINESS FOR SALE that has cleared $36,000 the last six years, and is now making money hourly, daily. The proprietor has another extensive trade and cannot attend to both. It is only to know the place to be contunded of a fine opportunity for anybody to make a fortune, who will partially or fully attend to the business. It requires very little mental or physical exertion to conduct the concern, and can be attended to by a person of ordinary capacity, so completely is the enterprise systematized and established. $7,000 cash, and the balance in easy notes.
JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 220 Broadway.

WANTED—A PARTNER, EITHER SPECIAL OR general, having a capital from $20,000 to $25,000, to invest with a thorough business man of capital in the wholesale grocery business. The best of reference given and required. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 3,983 Post-office, New-York, giving real name.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH FROM $4,000 TO $6,000 cash capital, to take an interest in a wholesale and retail fancy busine s, already established. The business pays ample profits, and can be very materially increased. Address IMPORTERS, Box No. 185 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PATENT RIGHT; may be applied to almost every kind of machinery now in use, and is certain to be a profitable investment to any person having capital sufficient to introduce it. For particulars, inquire of J. W. PANGBORN, No. 3 Barclay-st., up stairs.

ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE CHEAP.—Engines of 75, 30 and 10 horse-power. Boilers of 10, 12, 25 and 30 horse-power. Apply at the office of the Dry Dock Iron Works, No. 435 East 10th-st., New-York.

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN-STREET.—French Calf Dress Boots at $4; Double-soled Water-proof Boots, $4 50. Call and see them before purchasing.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE woman and her daughter—the woman as a good cook and laundress in a private family; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and broiling; her daughter, a tidy girl of 16, as nurse, or as chambermaid and waiter; is a neat, plain sewer; will engage together or separate. Call, during two days, at No. 9 11th-st. second floor, front room, in the dry-goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROFESSANT Scotch young woman, a situation in City or country as meat and pastry cook; will assist in washing; can produce satisfactory references from her last employers; is of an obliging disposition; (particularly neat and economical in her kitchen.) Apply at No. 318 6th-av., near 23d-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook in a private family; is willing to do the table linen if required; is a good baker, pastry and preserve maker, and understands the cooking of all kinds of meat and game. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 West 19th-st., six doors from 6th-av., if not suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as first-class meat and pastry cook; understands soups, jellies and game; no objection to a first-class boarding house; has the very best City reference. Can be seen for two days, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., at No. 14 6th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A FANCY OR millinery store, by a young lady well acquainted with both businesses; she would like to board in the family of her employer. Address or call upon R. B. WATMOUGH, No. 27 John-st.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND TIDY PROTESTant young woman, a situation; she is a first-rate cook and baker of bread, cake and pastry; is also an excellent laundress; has the very best of City references, and willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 275 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTAble woman, as wet nurse; can give the best reference as to honesty and sobriety; also the best City reference, with Doctor's lines if required; has a fine breast of milk. Call at No. 30 East 39th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and nurse, or as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to wash and iron for a lady that boards; wages $6 to $7; or as general servant in the City or country. Call or address No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, WASHER and ironer, or to do general housework, by an experienced faithful girl; is neat and obliging; can be highly recommended, and is one that tries to please. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and waitress, laundress, or chambermaid and laundress; good City references will be given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT SEAMstress acquainted with operating upon Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machine, with good City references, wants a situation. Apply at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS MATRON IN A boys' boarding-school or charitable institution; the highest testimonials given; no objection to go south if the salary be good. Address, for two weeas, MATRON, Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH WOMAN wants a situation as laundress and chambermaid; is neat, competent, steady and obliging. Call, or address LAUNDRESS, No. 69 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN WOMAN, A COMPETent dressmaker, would like work by the day, or at home; best reference given. Call or address M. T., No. 66½ Carmine-st., near Bedford.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST CLASS cook; understands all parts of cooking; has the best of City and country reference. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED WOman, with a fresh breast of milk, a situation as wet nurse. Can be seen, with good references, at No. 285 West 31st-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

WANTED.—A STEADY, CAPABLE WOMAN, who is a good laundress and house cleaner, is at all times ready to wash for families by the day or week. Send your orders to No. 127 West 16th st., milk depôt.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

LADIES IN WANT OF GOOD SERVANTS, can be supplied at Mrs. YORKSTON'S office, No. 28 4th-av., where good help, from all nations, can be had for City or country. No dishonest dealings practiced at this office.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM, BY AN active, steady and competent man, of long experience in the care and treatment of horses. Can be seen at his present employer's, where he has lived for the last seven years. Apply at the private stable, rear of No. 33 East 16th-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN, HITHERTO ENgaged as teacher and book-keeper, desires a situation in either capacity, or in any good and respectable business; is a fair and rapid writer, quick at figures, able and willing. Has good references. Terms moderate. Apply, or address Room No. 107 French's Hotel, N. Y.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN A SITuation in the country as coachman and assist with the gardening; has the best of City reference for honesty, sobriety and experience. Address or apply at No. 252 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROughly understands his business, a situation as waiter in a private family. Has good City references from his previous employers. Call or address C. C., care of Jno. Cochrane, No. 199 East 13th st.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; has lived with some of the best families in the City. The best of reference given. Call on or address D. Mc., No. 66½ Carmine-st. near Bedford-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 64 University-place, near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS STOCK-KEEPER or assistant salesman in a dry goods importing or commission house. Has had experience. Good references. Address T. R., Box No. 189 *Times* office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN, as gardener; understands the care and management of horses; good recommendations from his last employers. Address M. W., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—By a graduate of the Iron City Commercial College, Pittsburgh, Penn. Good reference given; has had two years' experience in the grocery and provision business. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 186 Wilkesbarre Post-office, Penn.

HELP WANTED.

COOK WANTED—MUST THOROUGHLY UNderstand her business, and be able to give the best of reference. Also, a Protestant girl wanted as chambermaid; must be competent and highly recommended. Apply this day, before 12 o'clock, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN FROM 16 TO 17 years of age; must be quick and correct at figures, and reside with his parents. None but excellent penmen need apply. Address, stating age and references, G. B., Box No. 145 *Times* office.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED IN A MEDIUM and fine goods cloth house. Address No. 752 New-York Post-Office, stating salary required and giving real name.

WANTED—A FOOTMAN.—THOSE WHO ARE acquainted with the City, and can produce satisfactory references for sobriety, honesty, &c., can apply at the southwest corner of 34th-st. and 5th-av., from 4 to 6 P. M.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED COOK, WHO CAN bring City references for capability and cleanliness; will not be required to wash or iron. Apply this day and Monday, before 12 o'clock, at No. 116 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL SMELTER TO TAKE charge of furnaces at a mine, and treat argentiferous galena; also, wanted, an experienced assistant and a stoker. Address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

WANTED—AGENTS TO CANVASS FOR SOME of the most popular works ever published in this country. Address S. CLOUGH, Providence, R. I.

WANTED — BOOT AND SHOE SALESMEN, who can influence a large trade. Apply at No. 73 Broadway.

SALESMEN WANTED—HAVING A FIRST class, prompt-paying trade. Apply to
WARNER & LOOP,
No. 42 Park-place.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.

2 rosewood Tête-a-têtes } Made by J. & J. W. Meeks.
4 rosewood Chairs to match }
2 French pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets, made by J. Lane.
2 double walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Made by
2 three-quarters walnut Cottage Bedsteads } Gardiner.
1 serpentine mahogany Sofa.
4 sweep-back mahogany Chairs.
1 mahogany Arm-chair.
1 black marble-top Centre-Table.
For sale at No. 18 East 50th-st., by
SETH W. PECKHAM.

A USEFUL HOLIDAY PRESENT,

Patent Elevating Invalid Lounges and Spring Beds, children's bedsteads, cribs and chairs, mattresses, &c., at WALKER'S No. 634 Broadway, second basement below Bleecker-st.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
NEW IMPROVEMENT.
WM. HEERD, Manufacturer,
No. 150 Wooster-st.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New-York.
A large assortment of oak, walnut, mahogany, and other tables always on hand.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE,

In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURniture, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses.
WARREN WARD No. 277 Canal-st.,
four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S.

These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $416,620 "CENTRAL PARK IMPROVEMENT FUND STOCK OF 1859."

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Comptroller's office until Wednesday, Jan. 7, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of four hundred and sixteen thousand six hundred dollars of the "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" authorized by Chapter 771 of the laws of 1857, and chapter 349 of the laws of 1859, and by an ordinance of the Common Council approved by the Mayor, Nov. 19, 1859, for the improvement of the Central Park.

The said stock will consist of four thousand one hundred and sixty-six shares of one hundred dollars each, and bear interest at the rate of six per cent per annum, payable quarter-yearly from taxation; the principal redeemable Aug. 1, 1867, from the "Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt."

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.

On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificate for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Central Park Improvement Fund Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope and dressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Dec. 7, 1859.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, in behalf of the School Officers of the XIIIth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 27th day of December, at 12 o'clock, noon, for furnishing the new building for the use of Primary School No. 20, in Broome-st., near Clinton, in said Ward, in accordance with plans and specifications now on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No 94 Crosby-st. All proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for furnishing Primary School No. 20, XIIIth Ward." Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

GEO. W. THURBER,
GARRETT M. LOSEE,
WM. B. McMANUS,
Committee on Buildings and Furniture.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 21st day of December, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the STOVES and REGISTERS necessary for heating new School-house No. 17, in 47th-st., in the XXIId Ward, pursuant to specifications on file, and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each bidder. The School officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.

BENJ. P. FAIRCHILD, Chairman.
EDWARD TIMPSON, Secretary.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the XXIst Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until THURSDAY, Dec. 29, inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, for the apparatus necessary for heating and ventilating the new Ward School-house in 27th-st., in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the contractor. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

E. F. ROGERS,
Chairman Building Committee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, 1859, at 12 o'clock M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings or premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used for said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any of the said ferries during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also be required to furnish a bond in addition to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Comptroller, for the punctual payment of the rent quarter yearly and for the faithful execution of the covenants of the lease.

The fees of the auctioneer and the expense of the lease to be paid by the purchaser.

The lease will also contain a covenant, requiring each ferry-boat to have attached to its engine a fire apparatus, or force pump, with not less than 400 feet of hose, of the quality and dimensions as used by the Fire Department of this City, to be used for the extinguishment of fires, whenever required by the Chief Engineer or his Assistants, for which services the lessee will receive $20 per hour for each hour so engaged.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, Nov. 16, 1859.

The sale of the above mentioned ferries is postponed until WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, at the same hour and place.

ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE NORTH AND THE SOUTH.
JUSTICE AND FRATERNITY.

The undersigned, regarding with just abhorrence the crimes of John Brown and his confederates, desire to unite with our fellow-citizens of New-York and vicinity, in a public and formal denunciation of that and all similar outrages, and to declare our unalterable purpose to stand by the Constitution in all its parts, as interpreted by the Supreme Court of the United States, our safeguard and inheritance, and to endure, revolutionary and dangerous, the idea of an irrepressible conflict existing between the two great sections of our beloved Union. On the contrary, we maintain that the North and the South were created for each other; that there is a natural and necessary affinity between them, by parentage, history, religion, language and geographical position, and that even their different climates, and different forms of industry, add strength to this bond of union, by enabling them to supply each other's wants. And we hereby solemnly pledge ourselves, from this hour, by our influence, our example, our votes, and by every other proper means, to discountenance and oppose sectionalism in all its forms. Those of our fellow-citizens who share these sentiments with us, are requested to join us in a public expression of the same, at such time and place as may be designated by this Committee.

In compliance with the above request, which has received the signatures of nearly 20,000 names, a public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at the Academy of Music, 14th st., at 7 o'clock.

His Honor DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Mayor of the City, will preside.

COMMITTEE:

Jas. H. Beekman, Watts Sherman, Matthew Morgan,
Gerard Hallock, R. M. Whitlock, S. L. M. Barlow,
Joshua I. Henry, W. H. Appleton, Wilson G. Hunt,
E. F. Morgan, J. T. Soutter, James Brooks,
Henry Grinnell, John J. Astor, Jr., A. T. Stewart.
New-York, Dec. 13, 1859.

Persons friendly to the cause, and willing to contribute to the expenses, will send to J. T. SOUTTER, Treasurer Bank of the Republic.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—FIFTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY.—A special meeting of this Society will be held in the Hall, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, to celebrate their Fifty-fifth Anniversary. Hon. GEORGE FOLSOM will deliver the Address.

ANDREW WARNER, Recording Secretary.

E. C. BENEDICT, } Committee
J. R. BRODHEAD, } of
G. H. MOORE, } Arrangements.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—THE LAST REHEARsal of the New-York Harmonic Society, preparatory to giving the fifth Grand Concert on Saturday evening, the 24th inst., will be held at Dodworth's Academy THIS (Monday) EVENING. A full attendance of the members, both male and female, is requested.

WM. H. LIVINGSTON, Secretary.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FARMERS' CLUB meets at the corner of 4th-av. and 8th st., in Room No. 24, on MONDAY, Dec. 19, at noon. Subjects—"The Best Food, and the preparation of it for Men and Animals," "Seedling Fruit and Forest Trees" and "The Best and Cheapest Ice-house for Farmers." Admission always free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MASONIC.—THE MEMBERS OF MOSAIC LODGE No. 418 are hereby notified to attend a regular communication of said Lodge, to be held at their rooms, No. 132 Bowery, on MONDAY Dec. 19, at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of the Lodge.

DAVID COCHRANE, W. M.
P. P. VANDERHOEF, Jr., Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION.—WM. W. BADGER, Esq., will lecture before the Union, at Clinton Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*John Brown, and the Irrepressible Conflict.* The public are invited to attend

RICHARD WARREN, President.
EDWARD HOWE, Jr., Secretary.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

A LADY'S SPLENDID HUNTING WATCH and chatelaine chain, cost $200, for $100; one do., $65, cost $100; 1 gentlemen's double time watch for $80, worth $130; 1 fine hunting English lever for $85, worth $140; 1 English lever very fine, $50 cost $100; 1 imitation double timer, $25. Also, others from $5 to $30. Advances on diamonds, watches, &c. J. H. BARRINGER, No. 170 Broadway, Room No. 28, up stairs.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT LADIES' FURS, CARRIAGE ROBES, &c.

BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK,

At their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock A. M., a very large assortment of the very richest furs, manufactured the present season, of the finest skins, by one of the largest houses in the trade, expressly for retail trade. They comprise

SEAL RUSSIAN SABLE, HUDSON BAY SABLE,
MINK MARTEN, ROYAL ERMINE,

all adapted for both ladies' and gentlemen's wear.

CAPES, CLOAKS, MUFFS,
CUFFS, VICTORINES, PELERINES,
TALMAS, CAPS, GLOVES,

Also, an entire stock of a large variety of elegant

FLEECH, CARRIAGE, AND LAP ROBES

among which may be found rich and well-trimmed

ROCKY MOUNTAIN WOLF,
VERY RICH GRIZZLY BEAR,
WHITE POLAR BEAR,
HUDSON BAY WOLF,

Wolf Robes, set in with Black Bear.

Beautiful French Genet and Coon Lap Robes.

In offering this sale to the public, we would state that every article sold will be warranted by us to be exactly as represented, entirely fresh goods, and free from moth. And we further give every purchaser the privilege to return, within three days after the sale, any article, should it not prove to be so. The attention of the ladies is particularly invited to this sale, as every lot will be peremptorily sold, without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20, AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M., at No. 79 Fifteenth-st., corner of Monroe-place, Brooklyn.—RICH and COSTLY FURNITURE contained in the house, in excellent order and all of the very best manufacture.

PARLOR—Splendid 7-octave piano, by "Scherr," in rich Zebra wood case, with stool to match, and maroon French cloth cover; suit of elegant rosewood furniture, in maroon cloth, with linen covers, 8 pieces; rich maroon French cloth window curtains, embroidered white lace do., with silver-plated cornices; superb silver-plated chandelier, 8 lights, with rich cut-glass chains, prisms, and globes; 2 girandoles to match; royal velvet carpet, gold bordered window shades, splendid French plate mantel mirror, &c.

DINING-ROOM—Elegant oak extension table, buffet, lounge and chairs in green plush to match; artistic bronze and gilt chandelier, 5 lights, water slide, with globes and drops, splendid French plate mantel mirror, and mirrors in doors, royal Wilton carpet, green and gold brocs, window curtains, &c.

CHAMBERS—splendid medallion French carpet, cost $175, and as good as new; Brussels and 3-ply ingrain do., 2 very rich blue and gold satin damask window curtains, with arched cornices, richly carved and gilt; bed curtains, walnut spring-seat couch, with mattress and pillows, sewing and arm chairs, all to match, in blue and gold; splendid walnut bedstead, with superior mattresses and feather bed; splendid bronze copy of Kiss' celebrated statue of "The Amazon," on marble pedestal. Catalogues at the salesrooms on Monday.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Monday, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall-st.

30 shs. Seventh W'd Bk.	$50	40 shs. Rutgers Ins. Co..	25
20 shs. Oriental Bank...	25	20 shs. N. Y. Equitable	35
50 shs. Park Bank.....	100	10 shs. Com. Fire Ins. Co	100
25 shs. Firemen's Fund Ins.....	10	11 shs. Knick. Stage Co.	100
15 shs. Home Fire Ins. Co	100	50 shs. Firemen's Trust Ins.....	10
40 shs. Wash'ton Ins. Co	80	30 shs. Gt. Western Mar. fine ins. Co..	100
10 shs. Howard Ins. Co.	50	60 shs. N. Y. Con. S. Co.	25
40 shs. Fulton Fire Ins.	25	40 shs. N. W. Ins. Co...	50
20 shs. Germania Ins. Co	50	100 shs. C. St. P. and F. Du Lac R.....	100
50 shs. Peter Cooper Ins	20		
18 shs. Excelsior Ins. Co	50		
15 shs. Eagle Fire Ins. Co	40		

$3 000 Hancock County (Ill.) 8 per cent. Bonds.
10,500 Black River and Western R. 7 per cent. Bonds.
4 000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
10,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee 8 per cent. (E. D.) Bds.
18,000 New-York and New-Haven R. 6 per cent. Bonds.
5,000 New-York and Erie R. 4th mtg. Bonds.
2,000 Northern R. of N. J. 1st Mortgage Bonds.

Securities received in addition to the regularly-advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bon

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds, of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples and Vienna, and their correspondents.

INTEREST COUPONS
OF
California State, San Francisco City and Sacramento City and County Bonds.
Due Jan. 1, 1860 bought or collected by
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
No. 82 Broadway.

GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent. dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall-st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal.*

LOAN FOR $2,500,000—TO PROVIDE FOR THE PAYMENT OF THE FLOATING DEBT OF THIS STATE.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to submit to the people a law authorizing a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State," hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of December next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of Two Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable as follows: Eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1862; eight hundred thousand dollars on the first day of July, 1872, and nine hundred thousand dollars on the first day of December, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of either of the installments of the said loan reimbursable as above specified, not less than $5,000. Proposals will also be received at the same time and place, for the same loan, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly as above specified, and reimbursable at the times above named, and the Commissioners of the Canal Fund will accept the whole or such portions of such proposals for each installment of said loan at five or six per cent. interest, as they shall deem most advantageous to the interests of the State. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the payment of the floating debt of the State," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany.

The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on or before the 26th of December next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York; the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the City of Albany. Dated Canal Department, Nov. 28, 1859.

ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieut. Gov'nor.
S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.
I. V. VANDERPOEL, Treasurer.
LYMAN TREMAIN, Attorney-General.

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF KENTUCKY STATE BONDS.—Whereas, by an Act approved 1st March, 1844, $150,000 of the bonds of the State were issued to the holders of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad bonds, bearing date 1st January, 1845, and payable upon the presentation and delivery of said bonds in the City of New-York thirty years from the date thereof, but the State on the face of said bonds reserved the power to reimburse the principal sum at her pleasure at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date thereof, which period will expire on the 1st day of January, 1860. Notice is hereby given that the money will be deposited in the Bank of America, in the City of New-York, to pay said bonds on that day, and from and after that day no interest will be paid on said bonds. And whereas, $70,000 of bonds were issued under acts of Feb. 22, 1846, and March 1, 1847, bearing date from 7th October, 1846, to 15th June, 1848, with a similar privilege reserved on the face of said bonds, to pay at the end of fifteen years, notice is also hereby given that said bonds will be paid at the Bank of America, New-York, at the end of fifteen years from the date of each bond, and after that day no interest will be paid thereon.

C. S. MOREHEAD,
Governor and Chairman of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Kentucky.
By the Governor, MASON BROWN, Secretary of State.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
New-York, Dec. 9, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, held this day, it was

Resolved—That an assessment upon the Capital Stock of the Company of Ten Dollars per share be, and the same is hereby called, payable on the 1st day of FEBRUARY, 1860, and that the same be payable on the Stock registered in the City of New-York at the office of the Company in that City, and on the Stock registered in London at the office of Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO.; and that parties desiring to pay their installment in London, may pay the same at the rate of 4s. 1d. per dollar.

Resolved—That the Transfer Books be closed on the 26th of JANUARY next, and remain closed until the 1st day of FEBRUARY thereafter, and that no transfer be permitted, after that date, of shares upon which such assessment shall not have been paid; that interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum be allowed upon all assessments paid previous to the first of FEBRUARY to that date, from the time of each payment.

By order of the Board,
J. N. PERKINS,
Treasurer.

CANAL DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, NOV. 26, 1859.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund have adopted a resolution that the payments on the floating debt shall be made on and after the 26th day of December next; notice is therefore hereby given that all Canal Commissioners' drafts payable out of the proceeds of said loan and dated before the first day of January, 1859, on which payment will be claimed, will, on being presented at the Department, be paid in accordance with the said resolution.

N. S. BENTON, Auditor.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the Bonds and Stock of this Company are hereby notified that the time to sign the contract for the reorganization of the Company expires on the 1st of January next. Those wishing to become parties to it are respectfully urged to send their assents without delay to HORATIO N. OTIS, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.

Forms for the assent, as well as blank contracts, may be had at the office of the Company, No. 45 Wall-st.

The undersigned will be prepared on and after the 15th instant to receive the bonds and certificates that are to be exchanged for scrip.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 7, 1859.
DUDLEY S. GREGORY,
J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS,

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of the New-Jersey Zinc Company, held this day, a Semi-Annual Dividend of Four Per Cent. was declared on the Common and Preferred Stock, payable on and after the 3d of January next, at the transfer office of the Company, No 105 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 17th inst. to Jan. 3.

The following gentlemen were reelected officers of the Company, viz:

HENRY AITKEN, President,
WILLIAM REDMOND, Vice-President,
A. H. FARLIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Dec. 8, 1859.
A. H. FARLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. CO., (Eastern Division,)
No. 88 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1859.

DEBSONS HOLDING CERTIFICATES IN the TRUST created under an agreement bearing date Dec. 15, 1858, are hereby notified that the annual meeting provided for in the 11th article of said agreement, will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of December next, at 12 M. A punctual and general attendance of parties in interest is requested.

EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK—NO. 1 THIRD-AV., corner of 7th-st., OPEN DAILY from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Money deposited on or before Jan. 1st will commence bearing interest from that date, at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and at 5 per cent. on larger amounts.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
P. W. ENGS, } Vice-Presidents.
CHAS. MILES, }
I. T. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 27TH-AV. AND 27TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—THIS COMPANY offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees.

JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

OFFICE OF THE DEL. & HUD. CANAL CO.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1859.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three and a half per cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after Wednesday, the 21st inst., at the Office of the Company, No. 20 William-st., corner of Exchange-place. The Transfer Books are now closed and will remain closed until the morning of the 19th inst. By order of the Board.

ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
November 19, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on the first day of January, 1860, and from day to day thereafter for thirty days, at the American Exchange Bank, in the City of New-York, pay the interest on the Public Debt of the State of Illinois.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR have this day declared a semi annual dividend Twelve and a Half per cent. upon the capital stock this Company, payable at their office, on and MONDAY, Dec. 5, 1859.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretar

DIVIDEND—PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 Broadway, corner of Park-place.—New-York, December, 1859.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten (10) per cent., payable on and after 3d of January next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 3d of January, inclusive.

WM. JAFFRAY, Secretary.

IOWA INTEREST.—THE INTEREST DUE 1ST prox. on the Bonds of the State of Iowa, will be paid upon presentation of the proper Coupons, on and after that date, (1st January, 1860,) at our office, No. 104 Broadway.

ATWOOD & CO.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1859.

FINANCIAL.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.
OFFICE
GREAT WESTERN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Great Western Buildings, Nos. 31 and 33 Pine-st.,
New-York.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND of 3½ per cent. on the $1 000,000 Cash Capital Stock of this Company, will be paid at this office, on and after Jan. 1, 1860.

Transfer Books will be closed from on and after Dec. 25, 1859, until Jan. 1, 1860

DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

73 NASSAU-ST. 73
D. SOLINGER & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Real Estate agency.

All kinds of goods bought and sold at commission. References will be given. D. SOLINGER & CO.,
No. 73 Nassau-st, first floor.

CITY BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 16, 1859.

AT AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this Bank, held on the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were unanimously elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year, viz:

JOHN SKILLMAN,	CHARLES STANTON,
J. S. F. SHANAHAN,	JOHN D. COCKS,
HENRY BOERUM,	IRA SMITH,
SAMUEL OSBORNE,	ANTHONY P. OSTROM,
OTTO ST. POLLITZ,	HENRY D. YOUNG,
GARRET G. BERGEN,	THOMAS R. RODMAN,
PETER DE BAUN,	SEYMOUR BURRELL,
CORNELIUS J. SPRAGUE.	

And Felix A. Huntington, Charles Condit and John Williams were elected Inspectors of the next annual election.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Anthony P. Ostrom was elected President *pro tem.* in place of John Skillman, Esq., who declined a reelection, and Samuel Osborne was elected Vice-President.

At a meeting of the Board held the 16th inst., Charles Stanton Esq. was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. By order of the Board.

R. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, No. 3 Chambers-st.,
Dec. 12, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE DEPOSITORS ARE HEREBY notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums over $500 which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JANUARY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of January, during the hours of business at the Bank.

All interest not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. PETER H. TITUS, President.

C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

BROADWAY BANK, New-York, Dec. 17, 1859.

TWENTIETH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Five per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, from the profits of the current six months, will be paid on and after the 3d January ensuing.

The Transfer Books will be closed from the 26th inst. until day of payment. By order

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY.—CLEVELAND, Nov. 30, 1859.—$30,000.—Proposals will be received by the undersigned, in Cleveland, Ohio, until the 20th day of December next for $30,000 of the First or Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund.

A. STONE, Jr., President.

TEXAS DEBT.—OUTSTANDING RED BACK Treasury Notes and other indebtedness bought.
GEO. K. SISTAN, No. 50 Exchange place, Room 15.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.

On and after Thursday, Dec. 15, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P. M.

For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.

For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depot, corner White and Centre sts.

For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.

For Albany—9 A. M., from 25th-st. Mail train.

For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.

All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.

White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.

Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.

Albany—11 A. M., Mail, and 3:45 P. M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M., for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 4:30 P. M.

The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD CO. OF NEW-JERSEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1859.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DEC. 19, THE passenger trains of the Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey will be run to and from Jersey City and New-York without change of cars. Connections by the Elizabethport Ferry will also be kept up.

JOHN T. JOHNSTON, President.

NEW-YORK TO NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, NORTHAMPTON, AND TOWNS ON THE LINE OF VERMONT RAILROADS.—Fare to New-Haven, $1.

The ELM CITY, Capt. LEWIS, will leave Pier No. 25, East River, on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. The CITY OF HARTFORD, Capt. SIMPSON, will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-Haven on alternate nights, (except Sunday,) at 11 P. M. No charge for Berths. THE TRAVELER, Capt. COWNE, will leave at 4 P. M. on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. Passengers for the Railroads can remain on board over night without charge.

Merchandise forwarded to Vermont, Western New-Hampshire, Northern New-York and Canada. Apply to FRANCIS HYDE, General Agent New-York, Ogdensburgh and Montreal Railroad Transportation Line, Pier No. 25, East River, New-York.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows viz: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New-York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.

C. MINOT, General Superintendent.

N. MARSH, Receiver.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market-slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M. connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Express trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM NOV. 14, 1859. Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, at 4 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 4 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peek-kill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore. Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3.30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 5 and 6.30 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY, for Piermont, &c. Leave foot Cortlandt-st., (Sundays excepted,) 10 A. M.; 3:40 and 5:10 P. M. Leave Piermont at 6 40 and 8 A. M., and 2:10 P. M.

ASTROLOGY.

N.B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated MADAME PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction; she feels confident she has no equal: she tells the name of future wife or husband, also that of her visitor. If you wish the truth give her a call at No. 251 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen $1.

43 CHRISTOPHER-STREET.—IF YOU wish to have true information of your affairs through life, then don't fail to consult Mrs. H. ROEDER, the only true seer and gifted lady of information; the knowledge of which will save you years of sorrow and care. Her office is at No. 43 Christopher-street.

INSURANCE.

SECURITY
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 31 Pine-st.
CASH CAPITAL—$500,000.
CHEAPEST AND SAFEST INSURANCE.
DEALERS RECEIVE
75 PER CENT. OF NET PROFITS.
When preferred a discount from the premium will be made in lieu of participation in profits.
JOSEPH WALKER, President.
THOS. W. BIRDSALL, Vice-President.
E. L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

SAFE FOR SALE.—A FINE LARGE SAFE Herring's make, for sale cheap; has been but little used. Call at No. 7 Broad-st., third floor.

SHIPPING.

OLD MAIL LINE
FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA
PANAMA RAILROAD,
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
Regular days 5th and 20th of each month.

On TUESDAY, Dec. 20,
the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the wharf foot of Canal-st., the splendid steamship

ATLANTIC,
R. H. PEARSON, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
GOLDEN GATE,
R. L. WHITING, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.

For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 86 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

FOR HAVANA.
QUAKER CITY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
and leaving each port every 20 days.
The new, fast and double-engine steamship
YORKTOWN,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander,
will take the place of the QUAKER CITY, and sail for the above port on
MONDAY, Dec. 26,
at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North River.

The YORKTOWN is a new ship, of 1,800 tons burden, and well tested for both strength and speed. Her accommodations are unequaled.

Freight received on the 20th. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board.

First Cabin.....$60 Steerage.....$25
For freight or passage, apply to
HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,	CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,	AMERICA, Capt. Millar,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon,	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
	SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 21.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 28.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New York, Wednesday, Jan. 4, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 11, 1860.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, W'day, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 21st inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 11:30 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board.

The ASIA will sail 4th January, 1860.

E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST via CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—Cabin passage, $15; Deck, $6. The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21 at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Through tickets to the following places:

To New-Orleans	$39 75	To Augusta, Ga	$30 00
To Mobile	35 00	To Atlanta, Ga	23 00
To Montgomery	26 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Nashville, Tenn.,	30 00	To Charlotte, N. C	22 00
To Memphis, Tenn	33 50	To Jacksonville, Fla	21 00
To Chattanooga, Tenn.	27 00	To Palatka	23 00
To Knoxville, Tenn	27 00		

For freight or passage apply to
EPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The NASHVILLE, Capt. MURRAY, will succeed on SATURDAY, Dec. 24.

NOTICE.—No Bills of Lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. No freight received after 2 o'clock on the day of leaving.

FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia screw-steamship Company's new and first-class steamship
MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.

Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accomodations..$7 50

Freight, 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.

No commission charged for forwarding.

No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

FOR THE SOUTH—
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, AND LEAVY COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, *via* SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship AUGUSTA, Capt M. S WOODHULL, will leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L. L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 12 Broadway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

On SATURDAY, Dec. 17, the GEORGETOWN, Capt. COUGH, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21, the JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY, Dec. 24, and every alternate Saturday thereafter.

Passage, stateroom and meals included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $16.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbus, Ga., $24; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to

H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS Steamship BREMEN, H. WESSEL, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on
SATURDAY, Dec. 31, at 12 M.,
for
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, REUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier No. 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours. These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.

Passage, including meals and stateroom, $6. Apply to
H. B CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—THE WELL-KNOWN first-class side-wheel steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah, on TUESDAY, Dec. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state-rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.

The KEYSTONE STATE, will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 24th inst. Fare on either ship $15.

Corner of 4th and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

MORRIS'
UNRIVALED LONDON GIN.
WARRANTED GENUINE
OLD TOM.

The trade in London Gin between England and this country having seriously diminished of late years, I have found it necessary to come over and ascertain the causes and must confess that I no longer wonder at it; for while some are manufacturing an absurd imitation have and selling it as imported, others so swamp the genuine article with plain spirits, alcohol, &c., that it is impossible to recognize our old favorite in this new guise. In order to prevent this, I would send it over in sealed bottles, but that the United States prohibits the importation of foreign spirits in packages smaller than a puncheon. I have, therefore, taken a new store here in order to bottle and sell it genuine. I will only add that this is the best Gin made in London, and from its purity is fast superseding all other liquors. As a medicine, it stands unrivalled for its salutary effect on the kidneys, and other internal organs; while as a convivial liquor, its pure and delicate flavor has rendered it

THE FAVORITE DRINK IN LONDON.

J. S. C. MORRIS.

Wholesale of J. S. C. MORRIS,
No. 46 BROADWAY, New-York.

At liberal prices in bond, single case, containing 1 dozen quarts, $6. Retail of all liquor dealers and druggists.

A TRUTH.

"It is nothing to gain popularity, but it is rarely that men retain it. Like money, 'come easy, go easy,' popularity is a tender affair, and requires careful nursing to keep it alive. Especially is this observable in mercantile affairs. If the reputation, which is but another name for popularity, be won by actual merit, it is lasting. Mr. THOMAS R. AGNEW, the well-known importer, grocer, flour and tea-dealer, No. 200 Greenwich and 89 Murray-st., has,

by his straightforward course,
the fairness of his prices,
and the excellence of his stock
secured a reputation which will be lasting.

With a capital of $50,000,
he can defy competition, and afford to sell, at either wholesale or retail, at prices to suit everybody. Give him a call and be satisfied with the truth of our assertions."—*New-York Atlas.*

WOODWARD'S VERY CHOICE POP CORN is sold, wholesale and retail, at JOHN S. PIERCE'S Grocer, Wine, Tea and Fruit dealer, No. 685 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—None genuine except purchased at No. 685 Broadway.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance OF THE MOUTH IS THE STRONGEST LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style. VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist, 838 Broadway, corner 13th-st.

AMUSEMENTS

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ADELINA PATTI,
POSITIVELY TWO OPERA NIGHTS ONLY.
THURSDAY Dec. 22,
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR and SONNAMBULA.

Many persons having been unable to obtain seats and admission at the last appearance of
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI,
The Directors have made arrangements for
TWO "PATTI" NIGHTS,
which will be the only ones that will be given until the return of the company in February.

The first PATTI NIGHT will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 8 o'clock, when will be given, Donizetti's opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR,
and the second and positively last PATTI NIGHT on
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 22,
on which occasion will be given
LA SONNAMBULA.
MLLE. ADELINA PATTI
will be assisted by
Signors BRIGNOLI, AMODIO and WEINLICH.
CONDUCTOR.....SIG. MUZIO

Admission $1; Reserved seats $1 50; front private boxes, four seats, $8; Family Circle 50c., Gallery 25c.

The sale of seats for the TWO PATTI NIGHTS will commence on MONDAY, Dec. 19.

NOTICE—There will be three ticket offices—the principal one at the Academy of Music, where all the private boxes will be for sale, also parquet and balcony seats, the others at SIBELL'S, No. 12 Wall-st., and BREUSING'S, No. 701 Broadway.

Tickets and seats may be had at the door.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
GRAND CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.
Annual performance of
HANDEL'S MOST SUBLIME WORK,
THE MESSIAH,
ON
CHRISTMAS EVE,
DECEMBER 21, 1859,
On the same
SCALE OF GRANDEUR
Which has characterized the performances of this Society for several years past.

The Society take pleasure in announcing that
MME. ANNA BISHOP,
The celebrated cantatrice,
And other eminent artists, will assist.
THE GRAND ORCHESTRA
Will be rendered doubly effective by the addition of a
GRAND ORGAN,

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Later from Brazil—Visit of the Emperor at the North—Commercial—From the River Plate—The Buenos Ayreans Defeated by Urquiza, who threatens their Capital.

By the arrival of the Brazilian mail in England, we have dates from Buenos Ayres of the 28th of October, Rio Janeiro, Nov. 9, and Bahia, Nov. 13.

From Rio we are advised that but little of general interest had transpired during the month, the Chambers being closed and the Emperor away on a visit to the northern part.

The 30 days' notice for the new Stamp Act to come into force had expired, and caused some excitement in the provinces where private banks had for some time past been in the habit of issuing small notes, which would have to be discontinued, as the stamp of one milrea would render any profit out of the question.

The Emperor and Empress were expected in Bahia on the 30th ult. from visiting the outlying towns. The Emperor rode over the first section of the Bahia and San Francisco Railway on the 31st of October with a large suite, and was much pleased with the works. A grand ball was to be given to the Emperor and Empress on the 16th, at which 1,000 persons were expected to be present, and on the 19th their Majesties were to leave for Pernambuco.

The ship *John and Lucy*, from Liverpool to the Cape of Good Hope, with over 400 emigrants, was wrecked at Garcas, Cape St. Rocque, and the emigrants taken to Pernambuco. Half of them were to leave in a few days for the Cape, per American ship *Ceres*, and the remainder to follow shortly per steamer *Stanley*.

Hostilities between the Buenos Ayreans and Urquiza continued. After the engagement between the fleets, on the 14th of October, at Martin Garcia, the Buenos Ayrean squadron pursued the Argentines until within about a cannon shot and a-half distance, when the chief signalled to cease pursuing and return. This order produced great disgust among the officers and men, reaching to such a pitch that some of the former have thrown up their commissions. The squadron anchored at San Nicholas on the 18th of October, Urquiza, having concentrated his two squadrons, had withdrawn his army from Rosario and was advancing on Buenos Ayres.

On the 23d of October an engagement was fought between the land forces at Cepeda—Urquiza's force being 10,000 men of all branches of service, 26 guns, and one rocket tube. The Buenos Ayrean force was about the same number. The Buenos Ayrean cavalry, excepting 60, all fled without fighting, but the infantry and artillery succeeded, after three hours' hard fighting, in routing seven battalions of the enemy, forming his right and centre. His left was, at sunset, after a furious cannonade, charged with the bayonet, and routed, leaving the Buenos Ayreans masters of the field, with 800 prisoners, including Gen. Santa Cruz, the chief of artillery. At night the Buenos Ayreans fell back with their wounded, but were obliged by want of horses to leave some of their guns behind. Urquiza had subsequently rallied his forces, and when the steamer left, was within ten leagues of Buenos Ayres.

The town was under martial law, and entrenchments were being thrown up. The National Guard was being drilled, and great preparations made to repel the expected attack. This being the state of affairs, business was at a stand-still.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF CITY CANVASSERS.

THE DIFFICULTY IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD—THE BOARD DECLINES TO RECEIVE THE RETURNS.

The Board of City Canvassers, for want of a quorum, did not commence its Saturday's session till 3 P. M., at which hour the Special Committee appointed the day before to investigate further the allegations against the Canvassers and Poll-clerks of the Fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward, had been instructed to report.

The Committee had been in session all the morning, and had taken a deal of testimony, but it was not in a presentable shape. The Board declined to adopt a motion offered by Alderman Peck, in favor of postponing the matter until 12 o'clock Monday, and after some discussion it was laid over till 6½ P. M., in order that the Clerk might have time to prepare the evidence that had been taken, so that it might be brought before the Board in due form.

Alderman Tuomey moved that the ballot-boxes which the Canvassers of the District had placed in the station-houses of the Twenty-second Ward on election day, be taken from the Police, and brought before the Board.

Alderman Darragh denied that the Board could take them from the possession of the Police authorities. The latter were the proper custodians of the boxes under the present circumstances, and the City Canvassers had no authority to take any such action.

Alderman Brady also opposed the motion, and it was lost.

Several corrected returns were presented, and the Board took a recess.

At 6½ P. M., the members reassembled.

Alderman Seagrist was not present, and the Sergeant-at-Arms was ordered to go and find him.

Alderman Adams moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to telegraph to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, and inquire whether the ballot boxes had been given up to Alderman Seagrist. It was carried.

The report of the Special Committee was presented and received, and the Committee was discharged. The report sets forth the testimony of three witnesses, William O'Bryen, Michael Murray and Patrick Smith, which had been taken during the morning, and coincided in all the main points.

Alderman Tuomey moved that Alderman Seagrist, (who meantime had arrived,) be permitted to give the substance of several affidavits which he had in his possession relating to the subject under consideration. This was objected to, and was not pressed.

Aldermen Darragh and Starr censured the conduct of Mr. Cushing.

Alderman Starr said his interference with the District Canvassers would be very likely to secure for him a sojourn in the State Prison.

Alderman Tuomey defended the conduct of Canvassers. He said all the difficulty had arisen from the misbehavior of the Clerks. If the matter was brought before the Courts, it would be decided that the Board could not in this way disfranchise the 600 voters of the District.

Alderman Stephens said the District Canvassers had not performed their duty, and this Board could not perform it for them.

Alderman Seagrist said that, as representative of the District, he hoped the returns would be received. He desired that the Board would postpone the further consideration of the subject until there were more members present. The Democratic members were in the minority.

Alderman Stephens assured him that nothing would be gained by a postponement.

Alderman Seagrist had observed that there was a good deal of lobbying in relation to these returns, and he wanted all the members to face the music and be present when the vote was taken.

After some further debate, the Board refused to postpone the subject.

Alderman Seagrist then moved that it be laid on the table. This was lost.

A motion declaring the canvass of the returns from the Twenty-second Ward closed (thereby throwing out the returns from the Fourth District) was carried, but, on motion of Alderman Stephens, the vote was reconsidered, and the Board adjourned to 12 M. to-day.

BROOKLYN FERRIES.

SALE OF THE LEASES STOPPED BY INJUNCTION.

The sale of the Union Ferry leases, which was to have taken place Saturday, was prevented by the injunction issued by the Supreme Court of Columbia County, on the ground that by an act of the Legislature, passed in May, 1845, the Corporation is divested of all control over the ferry franchises, and all the power in relation thereto is placed in the hands of three Commissioners.

The Union Meeting—Letter from Captain Marshall.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

My dear Capt. Morgan, of the Committee for the Preservation of the Union:

In reply to your proposal that I should act as one of the Vice-Presidents of the Union meeting to be held at the Academy of Music on Monday next, I have to say that if I can be assured that an equal opportunity will be afforded to men of all parties to participate in the meeting and give expression to their sentiments of loyalty to the Union in their own way, I shall be happy to take part in it. I am in favor of a no-party meeting, at which Democrats, Republicans, and all others who are opposed to disunion sentiments, can be fairly and equally represented, and thus afford a demonstration which shall truly represent the public sentiment of this great commercial city, and thus be of some practical and national benefit. But I am opposed to any attempt to make use of the existing state of affairs as a means of creating political capital for the benefit of any party. I make these suggestions because I understand that all overtures for participation in the proposed meeting by those who desire it to be conducted without reference to party have been declined.

I will thank you to inform me how this is, and in the meantime I remain your humble servant,

CHARLES H. MARSHALL.

Card from Mr. Paterson.

New-York, Friday, Dec. 16, 1859.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In a card published in your paper of yesterday, signed by the District-Attorney, my name is mentioned, but in a sly and evasive manner, intended to insinuate that my character is not unimpeachable. It is obviously done for the purpose of setting aside the force of the affidavit read in Court on Tuesday last. Now, as my private character is unimpeachable by any mortal man, if the truth only is told, I invite the District-Attorney to try the experiment of its scrutiny.

Allow me to repeat that I stand ready and willing to go into Court to substantiate every word used in the affidavit made by me in the Stephens poison case. I have a score of witnesses equally anxious to verify my statements. It is very singular that I was kept out of Court at the trial, and now parties try to destroy my testimony *after* the trial. Only give me a chance to be heard either in Court or before the bar of public opinion, and I promise to prove the worthlessness of the chemical testimony.

Yours, respectfully, THOS. V. PATERSON,
No. 459 Sixth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

WINES AND LIQUORS.
APOTHECARIES AND DRUGGISTS.

To Country Merchants.

To Hotel-Keepers.

To Private Families.

To Physicians.

To All Who Use

Wines and Liquors.

For Private and Medicinal Use.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Cognac Brandy in Bottles.

Imported and Bottled by Himself.

Warranted pure and the best quality, with his certificate on each bottle.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Old Port Wine,
Imported by himself in cases of one dozen each, with his certificate of its purity on the bottle.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Madeira Wine,
In cases of one dozen each, with his certificate on the bottle, guaranteeing its purity.

Udolpho Wolfe's Pure Sherry Wine,
Imported by himself—warranted pure, with his certificate on the bottle, and stamp on the cork.

Udolpho Wolfe's Genuine Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps,
Pints and quarts. The best Gin made in the world. All Gin sold under the name of Schnapps not put up by him is an imposition on the purchaser.

To the Public.

Ever since my "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps"—the purest and best Gin for medical purposes—became fully appreciated throughout this country, I have been constantly solicited by druggists, apothecaries and large numbers of the most eminent physicians, in all parts of the Union, to add to my Gin importations pure Brandies and Wines, and to bottle them the same as I am, and have been doing, with the Schnapps; to seal with my seal, and to give my certificate, guaranteeing their undoubted purity.

I should long ago have endeavored to comply with the flattering requests, but I found it impossible to do so, especially in regard to the important articles of brandy, port and Madeira wines, owing to the high prices in Europe, occasioned by short grape crops for some years. Happily for the success of my new enterprise, the grape crops for the last and previous year were abundant.

Another point in my favor is this: The duty now on French brandy is 70 per cent. less than it was when my medical friends began to solicit me to furnish pure brandy and wines. These favoring circumstances have enabled me to commence a new enterprise. I have concluded to import Cognac brandy and wines, to bottle them for medical as well as for private use.

I am well aware, from the bitter experience, the vile attacks, the misrepresentation of motives and enmity of dealers and mixers of bad articles, which I met with and conquered, in the case of my Schnapps, before it obtained its present proud preëminence over all other gins, that the new enterprise will be attended with equal opposition, more trouble, and involve an immense outlay of capital. These difficulties and expenses will be much greater, because I shall have to encounter the malignity and enmity of countless thousands who are engaged in the liquor trade, and making fortunes by the manufacture of infamous imitations of "brandy," made from poisonous compounds—their use being alike destructive to healthy human life, and, of course, speedy death to the feeble invalid, or those in whose behalf eminent physicians have urged upon me the importation of a pure, invigorating article of brandy. I shall do so, in spite of all opposition, even that of the dealers and sellers of the stuff in bottles called "brandy," of which millions of bottles are annually sold, and which is no better than the worst of poisons.

I am perfectly willing and well satisfied to embark in this new enterprise, and have no fears, no doubts, about the most ultimate success for myself and the druggists and apothecaries in the thirty-three States, if they will heartily coöperate with me in my efforts to drive out of use the vilest of compounds, called "brandy," and replace it with the pure, unadulterated article, which I will faithfully and truly supply.

The medical virtues of pure French brandy need not to be told. The brandy imported by me I will bottle, seal with my seal, my label, and add my certificate that it is of the first quality, and pure and unadulterated as when it left the distillery in France.

I will stake my reputation as a man, my standing as a merchant, and my tried commercial integrity, that what I pledge and certify to with my seal, my label, and my certificate, is correct, and can be relied upon by purchasers in any section of the Union to which my brandy may be sent. I have made arrangements with the best brandy manufacturers in France—with those who have a world-wide renown as the first brandy exporters. I have selected four eminent firms, who will ship me their brandies. I shall not designate the article by any other name than Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy. If I were to do otherwise it would be useless, for then unprincipled persons who are incessantly engaged in the nefarious traffic of imitating all valuable articles, would soon imitate and adopt my mark as a cloak under which to sell their compound of poisons, to cover the vile imposition.

I am now prepared to receive and execute orders for Wolfe's Genuine Cognac Brandy, addressed to me, No. 22 Beaver-street. Prices will be given to personal application, or in reply to letters.

In this circular I have thus far written mainly about pure Cognac Brandy. I have now to call your attention to other liquors and wines.

I am prepared to supply orders for "Jamaica Rum," imported and bottled by me; also, "Irish and Scotch Whisky." The purity and genuineness of the last-named articles, imported for "medical use," I will also guarantee with my seal, my label, and my certificate.

I shall also import the purest and best "Madeira," "Port" and "Sherry" Wines for medical purposes. These I also guarantee with my seal, my label and my certificate.

In conclusion, permit me to add that I shall be happy to hear from those that this circular reaches, and whose personal or pecuniary interests it may affect, in the combination of articles that I engage to supply. Should any such persons visit New-York—especially a Druggist, Apothecary or Physician—I shall be most happy to receive a personal call.

There is no importer who possesses more actual experience and knowledge of the Importing Liquor and Wine trade than I do. I have been engaged in it over thirty years.

I have narrated some facts connected with my new enterprise, for the particular information of those connected with the practice or the sale of medicines. If I am favored with the visits of any such, or by friends to whom they give letters of introduction to me, they can see with their own eyes, and test my truthfulness by their own observation.

I respectfully crave, for this Circular and its contents, a careful and attentive perusal. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, Udolpho Wolfe.

For sale by all Druggists and Grocers in the United States.

A Needed Enterprise.

"When Udolpho Wolfe commenced to import his Schiedam Schnapps, he not only hit upon a profitable business idea, but he rendered the public a substantial service. An experienced importer and an upright man, with capital and energy to sustain him, he built up a large trade, embracing from one and a half to two millions of bottles per annum. So far as Gin is concerned, the public know where to get a pure article. But that does not meet the necessity. There are cases in which pure Bandy or Whisky would be preferable; and genuine Wine is needed for invalids, females and children, in whose cases the stronger liquors would be too potent."—*N. Y. Courier.*

"In the way of liquors, pure, unadulterated Brandy is a preventive and cure for many diseases the flesh is heir to; and as a beverage, has a wholesome effect upon the mental as well as the physical nature, stimulating both to a condition of healthful activity, establishing a uniform action of all the natural powers, and strengthening the digestive organs. On the other hand, the vile [illegible] are rank poisons—more in this and other countries [illegible] adulterations generally sold as brandy, and reason, than their slow undermining of health [illegible] the subtlest powder of the Borgias. Knowing these facts, many who acknowledge the medical and rejuvenating efficacy of the pure article, are afraid to buy, and there are thousands who have long hoped that some responsible man—a man who had a high reputation to sustain—would embark in the enterprise of importing pure brandy, which no man would be afraid to use in his family. We are glad to notice that our well-known fellow-citizen, Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-street, has taken the matter in hand, and announces his intention of importing from four of the most eminent firms in France their choicest Cognac, which he designs to bottle for sale in the United States. As the proprietor of the famous "Schiedam Schnapps," Mr. Wolfe is noted all over the country; but we believe that this, his last enterprise, *pro bono publico*, will entitle him to still greater renown, as the practical reformer of a great and deadly abuse."—*N. Y. Mercury.*

Imitation Liquors.

"There is no disguising the effects the vile compounds sold under the names of Brandy, Rum, Wine, &c., now so freely used, have upon the mental and physical conditions of the race. Not only are the consumers injured, but their offspring feel the effects, by physiological transmission of their progenitors' indiscretions, and curse the day they were born. Physicians assure us that delirium tremeus was a rare disease fifty or seventy-five years ago; and statistics prove that when there was no object to be gained by adulterating or manufacturing liquors from vile compounds, drunkenness was almost unknown, because pure liquors do not create a thirst for drink.

"Mr. Udolpho Wolfe, of No. 22 Beaver-street, whose Schiedam Schnapps have made his name familiar in every corner of America, declares it to be his intention to import from four of the most eminent of the manufacturing firms in France their choicest Cognac Brandy, which he will bottle, and send to any part of the United States, the Canadas, and South America. Had he done this years ago how many lives might have been saved to the community; how much physical and mental suffering might have been relieved. However, it is never too late to do good, and we shall not regret to see the day when 'Wolfe's Cognac Brandy,' like his 'Schiedam Schnapps,' shall have driven every vile poison—every imitation brandy—out of the market."—*New-York Dispatch.*

Nearly the whole Press of the United States has indorsed the foregoing opinions.

[Advertisement.]

Brady's Gallery, No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st. Holiday Presents.

Ivorytypes, a superb and appropriate style of picture for Holiday presents. Also, Imperial Photographs, Miniatures, Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 17.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, 1874...	103	100	Hud. Riv. R....	s60 42
5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90,	90¼	200	do....	b60 42¼
10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	s30 83⅛	100	Reading Railroad..	40⅞
10,000	do....	83⅛	250	do....	41
500	California St. 7s.	85	100	do....	s60 41
5,000	Virginia 5s, S. B.	92	200	do....	b60 41⅛
5,000	C. O. T. Pet. B. S. L.	100	200	do....	41¼
500	N. Y. Central 6's	91	600	do....	41⅛
1,000	Erie R. C. Bs. '62	28	60	Harlem R. Pref....	34⅛
2,000	Hud. R. R. 1st M.	104	25	Panama R'd....	b30 135
1,000	M. So. S. Fd Bs.	59	200	do....	135
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs...	84¾	150	Ill. Cen. R....	s60 59
2,000	T. H. & Al. 2d M.	33	50	do....	59¼
1,000	Mi. So. 2d M. Bs.	42	210	do....	59
50	Pacific M. S. S. Co.	77	50	do....	s60 58¾
50	do....	76¾	200	do....	b60 59
1,500	Hn'bal & St. J. R. b.	61	200	do....	s60 58¼
80	Bank of Commerce	99¼	10	Clev., Col. & Cin. R	94
36	Am. Ex. Bank....	98¾	150	Gal. & Chicago R...	66¾
25	N. Y. Central R.	b30 78⅝	100	do....	s30 66½
100	do....	b10 78⅝	50	do....	s15 66⅜
100	do....	b30 78⅝	50	do....	s15 66⅜
50	do....	b60 78⅝	100	Chic. & R. I....	s60 63½
1,200	do....	78⅝	200	do....	s10 63¾
100	do....	s10 78⅝	150	do....	63¾
200	do....	s60 78¾	100	do....	63⅝
100	do....	b4 78⅞	100	do....	s10 63½
1,200	do....	78¾	300	do....	63½
500	do....	b60 78¾	300	do....	s10 63⅜
100	do....	s10 78¾	200	do....	s10 63¾
100	Erie Railroad....	8⅜	100	do....	b30 63⅜
29	do....	8⅜	100	do....	63⅜

Second Board.

$5,000	Mo. State 6s..	s60 83¾	100	Reading R....	41⅜
5,000	do....	b30 83⅞	350	do....	41⅜
10,000	do....	83⅞	150	Panama R....	s30 134½
6,000	Tenn. 6s, '90....	90¾	50	do....	bnw 135
500	Ill. Cen. R. B....	84¾	100	Ill. Central R....	s60 59
100	N. Y. Cen. R....	78¾	100	do....	59¼
100	do....	s30 78¾	500	do....	59⅜
600	do....	78⅝	50	Gal. & Chic. R....	66⅜
65	Erie Railroad....	8¾	200	do....	66⅝
400	do....	9	50	do....	b60 67
50	Hudson Riv. R.	s60 42¼	150	do....	s3 66⅝
100	do....	42¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R....	b30 19⅜
300	Harlem R. Pref....	34⅜	300	Chic. & Rk. Is. R.	s30 63¼
100	Harlem Railroad...	9	100	do....	b60 63⅛
25	Mich. Cen. R....	s30 39	100	do....	63⅛

Monday, Dec. 19—A M.

In the Foreign Trade at this port the past week, the Import entries prove large, as anticipated in our weekly review of last Monday morning. Including the Dry Goods table inserted in Saturday's paper, the total is $5,155,674, as against $2,735,565 the corresponding week last season. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods are also heavier than in the same week last year. The total, $1,666,969, against $1,069,563. The Export of Specie by the steamers *Fulton* and *Edinburgh*, on Saturday, $611,584, against $227,314 same week in December, 1858. The course of the Southern Exchange has been reversed, as usual in the midst of the Cotton season, against New-York, and some parcels of Specie have gone to New-Or. leans by coast steamer and by express, amounting in all to about half a million of dollars in Gold, while $100,000 in Mexican Silver has been received from the same direction, and $1,865,000 in Gold from California. The Sub-Treasury balance stands $6,015,562, against $6,099,039 at the close of the previous week. The aggregate Specie movement of the week is in favor of the Bank averages about $800,000, and the official statement this afternoon will probably show a line of $20,500,000@$20,750,000, as against $19,750,535 last Monday. The Discount and Deposit lines will also probably show something like a corresponding increase, owing to the preparations making for the large payments near the close of the old and at the beginning of the new year. The market for Money has undergone very little alteration, the supply placed at call being quite free at 6 ℘ cent. to the Stock Brokers, while there is good employment for Money at 7 ℘ cent. in Discounts. The Foreign Exchange market was very active for the Boston steamer on Wednesday last, the reduced rates on London to 109½, and on Paris to f.5.17½@f.5.16¼ by the leading Bankers, attracting a large demand from the Import trade. For the Havre steamer on Saturday, there was less business, without change in rates. The English advices by the *Bremen* at this port on Friday, the Portland mail, received on Saturday, and by the Halifax telegraph, are to Saturday, Dec. 3, and report a further improvement in the French and English Funds from the ascertained certainty of a general European Congress, and a strong trade in Cotton Goods at Manchester, though slightly lower prices for the raw material at Liverpool. The shipments of Silver to the East have fallen below £100,000 per packet, smaller than for many months past. The London market for American Stocks was improved by the meeting of Erie creditors in that city on the 29th ult., when Messrs. Evans and Splatt, the delegation to this country to aid in the reorganization of the finances of the concern, entered upon their explanations, which were received with much satisfaction, and with warm thanks for the service performed by these gentlemen. There was also an improved favor shown to the Securities of the Illinois Central, partly on the very large traffic already indicated from this side for the month of November. A private dispatch from Halifax, received on Saturday afternoon, reports a demand for Erie Shares and Bonds, sales of the former at $11@$12, and Messrs. Barings' Circular is quoted in the dispatch of the Associated Press as stating that the English plan would probably be generally adopted. We learn that Illinois Central Scrip had appreciated to 63 ℘ cent. (37 discount) before the steamer sailed, and the Construction Bonds to 79 ℘ cent.

Since the telegraphic advices by the *America* the steamship *Vanderbilt* has arrived, direct at this port, from Southampton December 7, the news being four days later. The English Funds had again improved to 97¼ for money, and 97⅞ for the next account. The French *Rente* up to 71.35. In American descriptions the Federal fives of 1874 improved to 95 ℘ cent. Illinois Central, after touching 64, receded to 61 ℘ cent. Eries of 1883, after selling at 65, were done at 63½@64¼. The shares remain firm. Cotton and Breadstuffs rather dull. Trade at Manchester firm.

According to the Custom House tables of the Foreign Trade and Specie movement at and from the port of New-York for eleven months of the calendar year, which we compiled and published in summary form a few days ago, the Import Entries, exclusive of Foreign Gold and Silver, from 1st January to 30th November ult., amounted to.....$223,625,000
Add two weeks in December.....6,721,791
Total to date.....230,346,791
Against same time 1858.....142,213,644
Increase to same time over 1858.....88,133,147
Increase to same time over 1857.....16,618,580
Increase to same time over 1856.....20,838,821
Increase to same time over 1850.....

The same tables make the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign articles reëxported) to November 30.....$60,867,000
Add two weeks in December.....2,912,010
Total to date.....$63,779,010
Against same time, 1858.....56,985,413
Increase to date.....$6,793,597

The same tables make the Export of Specie to November 30.....$67,655,000
Add since December 1.....2,513,584
Total to date.....$70,168,584
Against same time, 1858.....25,270,314
Increase since Jan. 1.....$44,898,270

Course of the Stock Exchange for the week.

New Loan of United States			103¾@103
New-York Central	80½@77⅞	@78⅛	@78¼
New-York and Erie			9@8¾@9
Reading			41¼@40¾@41¾
Rock Island			64@64¼@63¼
Michigan Guaranteed			17¾@17¾
Michigan Central			40@39½
Toledo			20¼@19¼
Galena			67¾@66½@67
Illinois Central	58¾	@60@58¾	@59¾
Panama	134¼	@136@134¼	@135@134¾
Pacific Mail			76¼@78@76¼@77
Missouris			83¼@82¾@84@83¾
Virginias			92¼@93¾
Tennessees			90@89¾@90¼
Illinois Central Bonds			85@84¾@85
Hudson River			41@43@42¼
Harlem Preferred			35¾@34¼@34¼
Delaware and Hudson			95¼@96

The Stock dealings of the week showed a fair degree of steadiness until late on Wednesday, the day of the annual meeting of the New-York Central Company at Albany. Some doubt or suspicion of change of policy in the management appeared to be foreshadowed by the free sales, at a lower figure, at the afternoon Board of Brokers, supposed on telegraphic order from Albany, and on the following Thursday morning, it came out that the managers, in session on Wednesday night, had anticipated, by nearly 60 days, the usual time for declaring, without altering the date for paying the February dividend; the rate being continued as from August last, at 3 ℘ cent. The surprise felt at this step, and the various speculations as to the motives or policy which so unexpectedly dictated it, caused an immediate fall in the Stock of 2@2½ ℘ cent. on transactions to the extent of 31,000@32,000 shares, for the three days ending Saturday P. M. Part of this decline, it will be noticed from our table of the course of the market, was recovered; and a good demand, considering the very free offering on contract as well as for cash, was experienced, though not until the sudden fall in so leading a stock had damaged nearly the entire Railway share list ½@1 ℘ cent. On Saturday the general market assumed more steadiness, and was rather firm in the afternoon by reason of the improved demand for Illinois Central and Erie, on English telegraph from Halifax, and for Reading on orders from Philadelphia. Hudson shares were also stiff, on account of the timely arrangement made to renew the second mortgage of $2,000,000, due next December, without loss to the Company, by means of a sinking fund of $30,000 a year, which, with its accumulation, will pay off the loan in the twenty-five years for which renewal is sought. An impression also obtained in the Street that after the first surprise and disappointment in regard to the extraordinary action of the Central Company are over, more weight will be attached to the real condition of the property and its earnings, as shown in the Annual Report, and reflected by the fact that the current dividend appears to have been earned in four of the six months; the subsequent profits of December and January to be held in the treasury of the Company for contingencies—which, if not of a political nature, having reference to hosttle legislation this Winter, may be well enough in themselves, though it would have been the less objectionable policy to announce them at the usual season in February. The opinion here seems to be general that if a political purpose in any sense *did* influence the sudden action of the Board of Management, and the plea of poverty or extreme competition is to be made before the Legislature, they have committed a blunder altogether inconsistent with the proverbial reputation of the City of Albany for political and financial shrewdness. It may be that part of the responsibility belongs to one or both the New-York City Directors. If so, they have greatly mistaken the public sentiment, and underrated the good sense of the State, in thus manifesting their fears of hostile legislation against our great trade or railway interests, which, while ostensibly to help the Canal, would, in truth, be a diversion of business from both Railway and Canal to Canada on the North and Pennsylvania and Baltimore on the South. Even if such fears were more substantially founded than, from the repeated but futile attempts made in years past to reimpose railway tolls, we believe them to be, the worst possible course, we apprehend, has been adopted to anticipate or quiet the agitation of the subject before the next Legislature.

State Stocks were unsteady through the early part of the week, owing in the case of Missouris to a partial doubt of the forthcoming January interest, (the first reliance of the State Treasurer for this object being delayed at Washington, where the State has a claim for $450,000,) and in the case of Tennessees to a larger offering. But both were firmer at the close, and ½@¾ ℘ cent. higher than on Saturday week. The Federal Fives of 1874 are made lower by some few sales in anticipation of the award of $3,000,000 Treasury Bills next week. Railway Bonds continue firm for nearly all the standard descriptions dealt in at the Board, such as New-York Centrals, Hudson Rivers, Eries, Illinois Centrals, &c. Erie first mortgages are 91½ ℘ cent., ex interest, and the seconds 91½ with the September coupons unpaid. The *shave* of 15 @20 ℘ cent. to effect an exchange of the past-due mortgage for the reserved $4,000,000 of 1883 Bonds, apprehended last week, has not yet been ordered or concluded upon by the Board of Directors, nor is the necessity for such a sacrifice made at all urgent by the initiatory legal proceedings of a very few of the Bondholders to foreclose on the mortgage. These represent we believe less than $50,000 of the four millions; while the holders of $2,100,000 have accepted five year coupons, and the holders of $1,850,000 have shown no impatience, of late, since the English plan for resuming prompt interest payments has been placed before them, in holding their security in its present shape. Under such circumstances we doubt whether the Courts would feel justified in favoring the summary process applied for, either to please the few Bondholders who have been induced to petition for foreclosure, or to create a necessity for a heavy sacrifice to the unsecured creditors in paying off at once the entire mortgage. It is much more probable that the recent action in London, and the expected early fruits of the reorganization of the entire finances of the Company, will raise the credit of the Bonds of 1883 to a point that will render the conversion of the 1859 mortgage gradually easy and ultimately practicable to the full amount. New-York Central sixes stand 91 ℘ cent. bid; the sevens of '64, 99½ bid, ex coupon of Dec. 15. Hudson first mortgage 103½@104; seconds, 98@100, ex coupon of Dec. 16. Illinois Central Construction Mortgage 85, and the Freeland Mortgage 96 ℘ cent.

One of our neighbors quoted on Saturday from a private letter of the State Comptroller, to the effect that he, as a single member of the Canal Fund Board, would not be inclined to accept a bid for the New Loan to be awarded tomorrow at a rate for the six ℘ cents which would be less favorable than par for a five ℘ cent. stock. This intimation should not influence the free bidding for the Loan, at such rates as the parties bidding may consider equal to their own views of value. The whole Loan will no doubt be awarded, as its proceeds are immediately required to pay off the Canal Auditor's certificates, already advertised for the 26th of December. If par for a five ℘ cent. stock is deemed too high, the offers can be made for a six ℘ cent. stock, redeemable in 6, 12 or 18 years, either date or for part of each. It is due to the deservedly high credit of the State of New-York that the offers for this Loan—secured by the preliminary and direct approval of the People—should be numerous, and on as liberal terms as the condition of the market and the value of money in a first-class Public Security may seem to justify. The bids will be opened at Albany at noon to-morrow.

Coal Trade of Six Leading Carriers.

	1850.	1858.	1859. Last w'k.	1858. Last wk.
Reading Railroad	82,335	97,364	38,004	41,779
Schuylkill Canal	1,371,089	1,318,853	17,629	17,493
Lehigh Valley Railroad	23,991	20,594	15,338	12,886
Lehigh Canal	1,050,592	908,800	11,467	5,611
Delaware and Hudson	1,279,849	978,845	Canal closed	
Del., Lack. and West. R.	596,702	508,565	11,230	11,586
Total	4,404,559	3,833,023	93,221	89,058

The Philadelphia *Ledger*, referring to some disagreement in the Camden & Amboy monopoly, between that city and this, remarks:

"In reference to the statement that the agreement between the Camden and Amboy and the New Jersey Railroad Companies, as to through passengers, was about to expire, we are reliably informed that the statement is incorrect, and that the agreement in question was entered into for the entire term of their respective charters. There is some difference as to the minor details of the joint business of the Companies, but nothing affecting the existing agreement."

Notwithstanding this denial, we apprehend that the New Jersey Transportation Company hence to New-Brunswick—now monopolizing the valuable local travel to Newark, Elizabethtown, &c., and carrying also the passengers for the Morris and Essex road as far as Newark—will not be able to renew their old arrangements to the advantage they would desire. Commodore Stockton and Mr. Edwin A. Stevens entertain certain independent purposes of their own, and the latter, especially, has recently taken an interest in the Long Dock and Bergen Tunnel, in connection with the Erie Company, which is supposed to look to the extension of the Morris and Essex road, in which he has already a large investment, from Newark to Hoboken. Another independent line, under a charter which might be had by Messrs. Stockton and Stevens from the New-Jersey Legislature (where others would be denied the favor) is hinted at, from Newark to New-Brunswick, there to connect with the present monopoly. It is possible, however, that Mr. Jackson, of the Transportation Co., may yet be able to buy his peace with these threatened combinations.

The Receivership for the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, granted by the United States Court in the Northern District of Ohio, on the application of Messrs. Moran Brothers and Von Hoffman, of New-York, acting for themselves and the foreign holders of the original Mortgages on the Ohio and Pennsylvania section of the road, appears to give much dissatisfaction *at Pittsburgh*. In other quarters this summary movement will no doubt receive, as it appears from the recent record of the perversion and mismanagement of the property to deserve, the warmest commendation. The Board at Pittsburgh have already advertised a fight with the Receivership and the honest Mortgagees of the only section of the line which proved itself remunerative before consolidation, and we have the Pittsburg *Journal* discoursing on this side in behalf of the cities of Pittsburgh and Allegany who were made stockholders in this and other roads by virtue of money borrowed on their own Public Faith, which they now refuse to redeem or recognize.

On Saturday $541,000 was added to the subscription of assent to the plan for reorganizing the finances of the Erie Company. The whole subscription now exceeds $4,000,000.

The Rome and Watertown Railroad Company have resolved upon a dividend of 10 ℘ cent. to their stockholders in the Bonds of the Road, heretofore created for funding or paying off the floating debt of the Road. The managers now apply their cash income to this object, and to make their stockholders a corresponding division in Bonds.

The announcement by telegraph on Saturday of the failure of Messrs. Cook & Sargent, Bankers at Davenport, Iowa, was not wholly unlooked for by their friends in this City, none of whom are compromised, we believe, to any considerable sums. They were not the Bankers of the Rock Island Company at Davenport, nor do they owe the Company anything.

Latest Commercial News by the North American.

The *North American*, having touched at Queenstown on the 8th, brings news one day later than the *Vanderbilt*.

From the Times City Article.

London, Thursday, Dec. 8.

The English funds have again been very buoyant to-day. Securities have likewise shown an upward tendency. There has been a fair but not pressing demand in the Discount market to-day. Further improvement has taken place in the Railway market today. The principal British Stocks, with a few exceptions, are a quarter to a half higher than yesterday. The tone was good to the last. The exchanges from China, to-day, do not seem to show any material alteration at Calcutta, and at Bombay the tendency is rather favorable. The directors of the Great Eastern Company, finding themselves unable to present their statement in time, have postponed the meeting of shareholders to Jan. 7.

The *Daily News* says that, meanwhile, with a view to provide the means for meeting the Company's liabilities, the Board have arranged to raise money upon the security of the vessel, or, in other words, to mortgage her.

Commercial advices from Paris allege that the rate for bills discounted by the Bank of France has advanced considerably.

The *Daily News* says that another fall of 9@11 ℘ cwt., took place yesterday in tallow.

In East India and other freights there is a decided tendency by all owners and capitalists to hold out for higher freights. The *Times* City Article, in referring to freights, says that the price offered for American ships to America is about four pounds per ton, register, and for fine English ships a shilling per ton more.

London Stocks—Closing Prices.—Consols—for Money 97⅛@97¾; for Account 97 5-16@97 7-16. New Threes 95⅞.

Paris, Wednesday.—The funds continue steady. Rentes are quoted at 69f. 85c.